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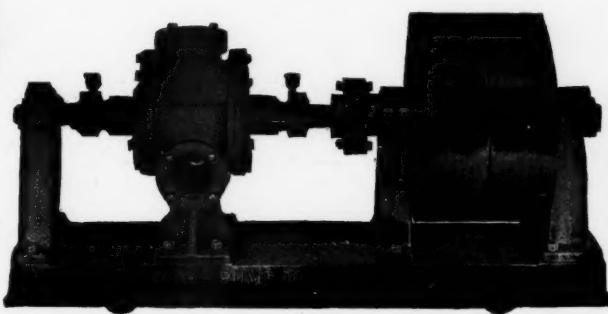
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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New York and Chicago, April 27, 1918

No. 17

Meat Prices Fixed By Government Buying

Though the President's meat commission, appointed at the request of Mr. Hoover to formulate a policy for handling the meat situation in war time, has not yet made a report, the Government has found a way to regulate meat prices in the meanwhile.

Pending the report of the commission—which may or may not recommend government price-fixing—the government has announced a schedule of maximum beef prices on all war contracts. It has also consolidated all meat purchases, both for itself and its allies, in a single bureau of the Quartermaster General's Department.

These measures are expected to have an influence in "stabilizing" meat prices to the consumer. The government has not said so officially, but the inference is given out from Washington along with the announcement of these latest moves.

Announcement was made on Monday at Washington by the government authorities in charge of purchases that prices for all dressed beef bought in May for Army, Navy and Marine Corps needs would be based on livestock prices. A maximum figure was fixed, ranging from 21.50 cents per pound for cows, to 25.55 cents for steers weighing from 700 lbs. up. All army prices are f.o.b. New York, frozen and wrapped, commercial trim for export.

If livestock markets drop and prices are not agreed upon, the government will fix its price with the aid of the Federal Trade Commission's cost experts.

There will be no competition from buyers for the Allies hereafter; all buying is to be done through the newly established bureau at Chicago. The head of this bureau is Ervin L. Roy, formerly of the firm of Cross, Roy & Saunders, Chicago, who has accepted a commission in the Quartermaster General's department, and will act with military authority. He is to be assisted by another well-known meat trade expert, Gordon Hately of Chicago, who will help with the provision purchases.

Hopes to Establish Prices to Consumers.

While the government controls beef prices only to the extent of saying what it will pay, the purchases under Government direction are so enormous that the maximum figures now fixed are expected to go far toward stabilizing prices to the domestic consumer.

The plan is to continue allotting government and allied contracts among the packers at prices based upon prevailing livestock markets, provided they are not higher than

the stated maximum. On the other hand, if there should be a drop in the market, and no agreement on prices has been reached in the meantime, the Federal Trade Commission will be called on to ascertain costs on which to base new maximum government prices.

Following is the announcement of the beef prices:

"The Army and Navy and Marine Corps announce that their meat requirements for May delivery (except upon the Pacific Coast) will be allotted among the packers (unless lower bids are received) at prices based on livestock markets, but in no event higher than the following base prices per 100 pounds:

"Good steers, 500 to 600 pounds, free on board, New York, frozen and wrapped, commercial trim for export, \$24.05.

"Same, 600 to 700 pounds, \$24.80.

"Same, 700 pounds up, \$25.55.

"Navy requirements, \$24.65.

"Cows, 500 to 600 pounds, \$21.50.

"Army beef of special weights, with special trim or for special purposes, will have proper differentials.

"In case the markets go lower and prices are not agreed upon, they will be determined by the Government, which will ask the advice of the Federal Trade Commission in cost ascertainment if necessary. The Allies will not buy at higher levels than the Army and Navy.

"The packers will not attempt to increase prices for the domestic trade because of these allotments."

Roy and Hately to Handle All Buying.

The Food Administration's announcement as to the centralization of buying is as follows:

"The allotment of meat purchases for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Allies will henceforth be consolidated in a single bureau, with headquarters in Chicago, with Mr. E. L.

Money Talks!

It is easy to shout when the band plays, and fine to uncover when the flag goes by.

Most anybody can shed a few tears at the tales of Hun atrocities on the Belgians and French.

But wait till OUR boys begin to come home armless and legless and blinded and "gassed." That'll hit you nearer home, won't it?

Can you afford to expend your patriotic enthusiasm in shouts and tears? How much will that help OUR boys?

Get busy and buy Liberty Bonds before it is too late!

Roy of the Food Administration in charge.

"Mr. Roy has agreed, for the purpose of carrying on this work, to take a commission in the Quartermaster General's department.

"Mr. Gordon Hately, of Chicago, has joined the Food Administration and will assist Mr. Roy in provision purchases for the Allies."

Mr. Roy, who is one of the best-known commission merchants and brokers in the trade, has been with the Food Administration for some time, in charge of its export buying. He is one of the "dollar-a-year men," who are giving their time and the benefit of their experience to the Government to help win the war. The name of Hately is also one of the oldest and most familiar in the provision trade in this country. It is understood that all meat buying for the United States and all allied governments will be in their hands.

How the Army Buys Supplies.

The following statement is authorized by the Quartermaster General concerning buying methods:

The Quartermaster Corps, which is charged with the responsibility of feeding and clothing the soldiers, is rigidly inspecting the food purchased for our fighting forces, so as to see that only pure articles are supplied.

As an indication of the amount of food (Continued on page 27.)

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS PACKERS.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday refused to review the decision of the Federal appeals court at Chicago, which quashed Judge Landis' order giving the district attorney a right to seize the private papers of Attorney Henry Veeder of Swift & Company. This kills the "fishing expedition" which investigators for the Federal Trade Commission were making in an effort to find something against the meat packers.

Attorney Heney, who has since resigned, was trying to "get something" on the packers at Chicago, and seized Attorney Veeder's private files. He had ransacked them in part before he was stopped by a higher court order. The decision was that such a "fishing expedition," as the court termed it, could not be indulged in merely upon suspicion. Proof would have to be presented to warrant the seizure of private papers. Heney had nothing but suspicions to back his demands. The higher courts sustained the packers' attorney, and the Federal Trade Commission will now try to get Congress to pass a law permitting the seizure of anything the investigators may desire to investigate, whether they have any basis for their suspicions or not.

Market Preferences for Beef and Lamb

The retail trade at large wholesale meat centers usually has some preference as to the average weights of dressed carcasses of beef or lamb, especially desired at that particular market, and this preference has been so marked in some instances that the name of the market has been attached to certain weights of dressed animals. Representatives of the United States Bureau of Markets in a number of Eastern cities have ascertained the weights of the various classes of dressed animals which are preferred by the trade at those markets. This information, showing the preferences in the different cities, has been assembled according to the different classes of meats, and is given below.

Preference in Steer Beef.

Slaughterers throughout the Middle West making shipments of dressed beef to Boston have been inclined to grade all heavy steers for years as Boston grade, due to the demand in this market for heavy cuts. This condition has been brought about largely by the demand from hotels and restaurants which make a specialty of ribs and loins. Steer carcasses averaging in weight from 850 to 950 pounds, from which loins weighing about 65 pounds and ribs weighing about 28 pounds can be obtained, are the ones most desired.

In New York the hotel supply trade favors steers weighing 800 to 900 pounds. Many butchers and chain store markets use carcasses averaging from 650 to 750 pounds. Shop butchers in some localities use 400 to 500 pound yearlings, or what is known as baby beef.

Philadelphia retail butcher shops catering to high-class trade require beef carcasses weighing from 700 to 750 pounds, while the average requirements of all shops are for steers averaging from 550 to 750 pounds.

In Washington the trade as a rule prefers a Western dressed medium to good steer, weighing between 450 and 550 pounds, while the few retailers who use local slaughtered beef prefer steers ranging from 550 to 650 pounds.

Weights Wanted in Dressed Cows.

Cows weighing 750 pounds per carcass and heavier find ready sale on the Boston market, and the demand for these during the past twelve months has been in excess of that for steers. Weight is the prime factor, and governs the prices far more than the quality. Buyers will discriminate against lighter weights to the extent of \$1 per cwt., although the quality of the meat may be fully equal to that of heavier carcasses.

In New York cows, to sell to advantage, must weigh more than 600 pounds, as lighter cow carcasses cannot be cut up to advantage.

At Philadelphia the average requirements of all shops are for cow carcasses averaging from 500 to 650 pounds.

In Washington preference is usually for medium to good Western dressed cows weighing from 400 to 500 pounds. A few retailers who use local slaughtered beef prefer cows averaging from 400 to 500 pounds.

Dressed Lamb Weight Depends on Season.

At Boston the demand for lambs when

considered on a basis of weight varies with the season. The average weight most in demand is from 35 to 49 pounds per carcass. This weight is desired especially during the winter months, when heavier weight lambs are discriminated against to the extent of widening the price margin between light and heavy as much as \$6 per cwt. During the summer and early fall the demand from summer hotels and seashore resorts for heavier cuts has a tendency to equalize prices on a weight basis, and very little if any difference in prices of heavier and lighter cuts can be noticed.

At New York preference is for 32 to 38 pound lambs, and any lamb over 40 pounds sells usually at a discount.

In Philadelphia lambs weighing from 30 to 45 pounds meet the average requirements, with retail shops catering to the high-class trade demanding those averaging from 30 to 40 pounds.

At Washington very few lambs are slaughtered locally. The trade in general prefers Western dressed lambs that weigh 30 to 35 pounds, and will pay as much or more for a medium to good lamb that weighs 30 pounds as for a choice lamb weighing 40 pounds.

Dressed Mutton.

At Boston mutton averaging between 70

and 80 pounds to the carcass is most in demand throughout the year, with a slight variation during the spring months, when there is a special demand from certain classes for extra fat and heavy sheep. To supply this latter demand fat is the principal consideration, and a carcass weighing 100 pounds will sell as readily as some weighing only half as much.

In New York the shop butcher trades call for mutton averaging about 50 pounds, while hotel supply houses use 75 to 85 pound averages.

At Philadelphia shops serving high-class trade call for mutton carcasses averaging from 45 to 55 pounds, while the average requirements of all shops include stock ranging from 45 to 60 pounds.

In Washington there is not a sufficient volume of mutton business upon which to base a preference.

LIMIT BRICK AND TILE OUTPUT.

Packinghouse and cold storage interests will be interested in orders of the Fuel Administration restricting fuel supplies to manufacturers of brick, floor and wall tile, and similar products used in packinghouse and cold storage construction, which as a result are likely to be difficult to obtain during the coming year.

The Fuel Administration issued regulations, which were approved by the War Industries Board, restricting the manufacture of clay products and rearranging and dividing the manufacturing program of this industry in such a way as to place it on the basis of war industry. Ten orders were signed by the Administration, the products being restricted in classes and the manufacture of each curtailed on a percentage basis as follows: Face brick, 50 per cent.; common brick, 50 per cent.; paving brick, 50 per cent.; terra cotta, 50 per cent.; roofing tile, 50 per cent.; floor and wall tile, 50 per cent.; sanitary ware, 50 per cent.; hollow tile, 25 per cent.; drain tile and sewer pipe, 25 per cent.; stoneware (except chemical), 15 per cent.

The curtailment, it is announced, is based on the average output of the past three years. Two fundamental facts, the Administration says, are foremost; first, that as far as possible the new war work must be put into old factories to take the place of less essential production; and second, that in addition to this transference it will be necessary for many industries to make sacrifices to make way for production of war materials.

PACKERS' PROFIT LIMITS

In the notice sent out by the Federal Food Administration concerning the audit of packers' books which it had asked the Federal Trade Commission to make, the statement was made that the regulations prescribed profit limits of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the turnover of big packers, and 3 per cent. for small packers. This was an error on the part of the Food Administration's publicity bureau, and is admitted as such. The regulations as The National Provisioner stated at the time, prescribe a profit limit for small packers of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross sales. The regulation has not been changed, as might be imagined from the erroneous notice.



ERVIN L. ROY, Chicago,
who will buy all meat for the U. S. and Allies.

GOVERNMENT MEAT PLANT OPERATION FAILS

Australian Experiments Admitted Unprofitable and Unsatisfactory

(Special Correspondence of the National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, March 10, 1918.

Some months ago I dealt in detail with the failure of the New South Wales Government with its abattoirs at Homebush Bay for the slaughtering of stock for the Sydney market. The Government has now made an admission that these works are unsatisfactory and far from up to date.

The cost of the undertaking has been a million pounds sterling, and the tinkering that has taken place from time to time showed the want of conception and the blunders in execution. In some cases buildings have had to be pulled down and rebuilt. It is proposed to spend another £400,000 on the works, with no guarantee that they will be satisfactory.

The works erected by the Western Australian Government in the far-away Wyndham district, to the north of that State, will be started soon. It is hinted that the Government will only pay 20s. per 100 pounds for the meat, whereas the prices in the eastern States range to 50s. The works, like all State enterprises, have been very costly, and it is suggested that the Government is seeking to exploit the owners to pay for its own blunders.

Meat consumers in Australasia are becoming more familiar with frozen meat, owing to the shortage of fresh meat at times. It has been found necessary to draw on the supplies in the various meat factories where the meat was frozen for export. In New Zealand arrangements have been made by the Government by which frozen meat is to be available for local consumption at the prices charged for export meat.

Wheat or Meat?

Owing to the difficulties incidental to the shipment of wheat overseas—there is a very large quantity in stock from past seasons—the Government of New South Wales recently asked for an expression of opinion from stock raisers and wheat growers as to whether it would be advisable to stop the expansion of the wheat industry and give more attention to stock raising. Farmers had been urged to increase their acreage under wheat in the past few years, and there had been enormous expansion.

The result of a conference with representative men was a decision that both the stock and wheat industries must be expanded to the fullest possible extent. Wheat growers were averse to any such curb being placed on their activities, and said they were content to await shipping development to remove the heavy stocks. A committee consisting of wheat growers, stock growers, financial, meat and pastoral associations very strongly denounced any attempt at interference with the producers' business, and demanded a minimum guaranteed price of 5s. per bushel f. o. b., payable on delivery.

The same committee dealt with the slaughter of female cattle and calves, and here again it was decided that the Government should not interfere with the slaughter of female cattle or sheep or the spaying of heifers and cows.

Will Kill Beef But No Mutton

The meat trade has been somewhat disorganized by the hurricane season, which has not only prevented the passage of stock to the various factories, but in one or two cases has caused the flooding of the works and interfered with the commencement of operations. A number of factories are already working, but the supply of stock available is not so great as it would have been if such a series of floods and storms had not occurred.

It is impossible to say what number of stock will be treated, though it is safe to predict that the total during the season will be below the average. Practically no sheep will be forthcoming, owing to the high prices for wool and the values asked for sheep for breeding purposes. So that whatever stock go through will be cattle only, except perhaps in the Southern States, where some fat sheep—though not many—may be available. The cattle will probably be in good condition, owing to the plentiful supply of feed everywhere.

All the meat treated for export will be sent to the order of the Imperial Government, as in the past few seasons. Practically all of last season's meats have been shipped overseas, but there remains a large quantity of tallow and other by-products for which space has not yet been found.

The smaller works devoted to wild rabbits have been very active for some time, but they got a great setback recently when it was announced that the Imperial Government would not purchase this season's output. It was expected that 20,000 tons would be cleared at last season's rates. There is still a large proportion of last season's packs in the stores. The works have been closed down on further treatment of rabbits. The reason of the refusal of the Imperial Government is due to the necessity to give space to more valuable cargoes.

Australians are great meat eaters, but it has been suggested in influential quarters that a couple of meatless days per week should be established so as to permit of a great quantity of meat being available for export.

Extensions costing £100,000 have been made to the Forbes meat works, N. S. W., for W. Angliss & Co. It is intended to treat

Now or Never!

Question About Saving in War Times: Is it needed at once? Would it not be better done gradually?

England took fifteen months to wake up to it. We have not that time!

If we do not begin now it may be too late to begin at all. It is the only thing most of us can do to save the lives of our men. The sooner we begin, the shorter the war—the more of our men come back.

cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, rabbits and by-products—a most unusual number of lines for Australian works. It is also intended to manufacture margarine.

The Western Australian State Government's venture in cattle last season is now reported to have involved a loss of £30,000.

Fixing the Price of Live Stock

A report has been issued by the Interstate Commission showing that the price of meat in Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, increased in March, 1917, by 61 per cent. It has been announced that the Federal Government intended to fix the price of meat, and this has led to a storm of protest from stock owners. The Commission was under the impression that there was a combination among those engaged in the trade, but this was denied.

The Federal Government has agreed to a proclamation fixing prices, based on the amounts paid to exporters under the contract with the Imperial Government.

The Trade in New Zealand

The meat works have reopened in New Zealand, where a large quantity of mutton and lamb is being put through. The prices offered for sheep have been about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound lower than in the previous season, ranging from $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. for lambs to $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. for the lower grade sheep. It was expected that the vessels loading meat would reduce the quantity in stores by the end of this month by 600,000 carcasses, leaving only 100,000 carcasses of last season's killing.

State meat shops are to be operated in New Zealand, but under a much better system than in Queensland. These shops at present are confined to Auckland, where the Government releases meat from the works and sells it at prices equivalent to the export price.

The New Zealand Refrigerating Company reports a most successful year. Further extensive additions are being made to the company's storage accommodation, owing to the shortage of shipping. The profit made was £77,000, out of which about £14,000 was devoted to paying a dividend of 4 per cent, and a bonus of a similar amount on the paid-up capital, while £25,000 was added to the reserve account, £10,000 to the general reserve assurance account and £28,500 carried forward.

The New Zealand slaughtermen threaten to refuse to work with any Australian slaughtermen who chance to go to the Dominion, as has been their practice. This step is due to the failure of Australia to pass a conscription law. New Zealanders seem more patriotic.

A suggestion has been made in New Zealand that the export of horseflesh should be permitted. It is claimed that at 4d. per pound each horse would net £20. A similar suggestion was made to the Australian Government, but permission was refused.

BACK WAGES BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

It is reported from Kansas City that last week, when the 12,000 workers in the Kansas City, Kan., packinghouses received approximately \$300,000 in back wages, their share in the wage raise granted by the United States district court in Chicago recently, they subscribed practically all of the \$300,000 to the Third Liberty loan quota.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

ABOUT SAUSAGE AND BY-PRODUCTS.

To make good sausage of any kind, good material is necessary. This applies to everything entering into the manufacture of sausage—meats, cereals, spices, salt, sugar, salt-peter, wine, gelatine—everything. Meats used which are not cured should be fresh, not stale; cured meats should not be pickle-soaked.

Spices should be fresh and, if convenient, freshly ground; if ground they should be kept in as nearly air-tight receptacles as possible. All guts, casings, etc., should be in good condition and properly prepared before using.

All receptacles, machinery, etc., in the sausage room or connected therewith should be cleaned thoroughly and sterilized after each day's operation.

Sausage meats and finished sausage should be kept cold and worked up cold quickly. Cooked and smoked sausage should be thoroughly cooled before being sent out, and handled as little as possible.

Use clean water all the time and catch all grease. There is also considerable gelatine in glue waters, which should be recovered.

All tank, cooking and similar waters should be evaporated, and especially so now that the prices of by-products are so high and demand is good.

We cannot urge too emphatically the adoption of strictly up-to-date methods and

the installation of up-to-date machinery in every branch of the packinghouse business. We also strongly advise the employment of good packinghouse chemists and engineers. That is, make use of their services; it will save you and make you thousands of dollars, no matter how small your volume may be.

Packinghouse raw material today is costly, and not a particle thereof should be wasted which it is possible to save. Everything you make finds a ready sale at good figures; never in the history of the trade were such prices obtainable.

Of course the cost of production is considerably greater—every individual item, from labor down the whole list. But this is all the more reason why the trade should seriously consider the foregoing advice. The greater the care, the greater the profit; the greater the carelessness, the greater the loss.

CRUSHING THE CASTOR BEAN.

A subscriber in the Southeast writes as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

We would like some information concerning castor beans. What is the average yield of oil per bushel or ton; the method of crushing and the value of the cake or meal? Can castor beans be handled with ordinary cottonseed oil equipment?

Tests on crushing castor beans show yields varying from forty to fifty-seven per cent. of expressed castor oil. Three pressings are made. The first resultant oil is of the finest grade and is used for medicinal and other purposes requiring the highest and purest grade of oil. The following pressings are used for manufacturing purposes, such as lubricants, soaps, etc. Castor oil as a lubricant has no peer.

The oil is extracted by the cold process, and cottonseed oil machinery or equipment

may be used; in this connection the oil expeller style of press is finding great favor.

The balance of the bean, after the oil is extracted, is used for fertilizer, as it is unfit for stock food, retaining a poisonous alkaloid not present in the oil. It should find favor with the cotton growers, as it contains considerable nitrogen.

"Commercial" castor oil is worth from 25 to 40 cents per pound on the market today. The United States Government is claiming the right to commandeer all the castor oil in the country at a less figure—over 20 cents. Castor bean cultivation would seem profitable to the farmer at 11 cents per pound; say 50 bushels per acre, at 50 lbs. per bushel, equals \$275 per acre. As a matter of fact, 80 to 200 bushels per acre have been obtained.

BEEF SCRAP.

The following inquiry comes from a manufacturing concern:

Editor, The National Provisioner:
What is beef scrap and how is it made?

What is known as "beef scrap" proper is the residue from the oleo melting kettles after the fat is extracted and the oleo oil drawn off. This "scrap" contains considerable oil, consequently it is dropped into a "scrap" vat under the melting kettle. This vat contains hot water; the fiber, etc., precipitates and the oil content floats and is skimmed off.

This scrap should be handled at once and not allowed to lay over and consequently sour. Sometimes it is necessary to run the temperature of the contents of this vat up to nearly 200 degs. Fahr. so as to recover all the grease possible.

The residue from this vat is usually sent at once to the rendering tanks, and put in with other material, to be subjected to steam pressure. The residue from these tanks is known as tankage.

Crowding Production Interests Every Factory Management in America Today

In one of the largest soap works in the Central West a Swenson evaporator rated at 6,000 pounds of crude lye per hour in an eight months' run handled from 6,600 to 7,200 pounds per hour.

In another particular instance a Swenson rated to handle 1,100 gallons per hour of sodium benzo sulphite has been actually crowded to an average of 1,800 gallons per hour.

Numerous Swenson installations handling many different liquors are producing daily from 20 to 60% above rated capacity and showing absolutely no loss in efficiency.

Flexibility of capacity is indeed a source of great satisfaction, especially at this time.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago

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 Association

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**TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLE-
 DEE**

The President's meat commission, appointed at the suggestion of Mr. Hoover to formulate a meat policy for the Government, is now in session and struggling with the problems before it. As has been announced, this commission consists of four labor men and statistical experts, representing the Department of Labor, an ex-editor and an accountant, representing the Federal Trade Commission; a college professor, representing the Tariff Commission; two Department of Agriculture Bureau men, an ex-Governor of Virginia and a Texas livestock man, representing the Department of Agriculture; and a lawyer, a statistician and a Texas farmer, representing the Food Administration.

Criticism of the personnel of this commission has come from the livestock and farm press. Wallace's "Farmer," a representative farm and livestock paper, says the committee "are estimable and intelligent gentle-

men," but that "not one of them has given much attention to the economics of livestock production, and but four of them have even a speaking acquaintance with farm conditions." Recalling the fact that Mr. Hoover has admitted the Government's meat policy to have been a makeshift policy, this critic says that "from this committee he will get expressions of opinion, but certainly no sound and ripened judgment as to what is the wise thing to do."

Now, the meat trade has noted that not a single person on this commission is connected with the meat industry, and presumably not one of them has a working knowledge of the problems that lie between the meat producer and the meat consumer, the problems for which this committee is supposed to provide a solution. But meat men have not assumed to criticize the President for these appointments or for this omission, possibly because they realized that no meat man could be appointed on such a commission without evoking a storm of demagogical criticism.

If it is true that there is nobody on the commission with a working knowledge of the meat producing end of the proposition—which we doubt—it is also true that there is nobody on the commission with a practical acquaintance with the infinitely more complicated business of meat packing and distributing. So there you are, 'twixt tweedle-dum and tweedledee!

The National Provisioner believes the men making up this commission capable of using the brains God gave them to solve this difficulty, and it notes on the list more than one man whose training and experience qualifies him for the task of weighing the evidence put before him, and whose judgment is at least equal to calling in expert advice on any feature with which he finds himself unacquainted.

It would have been fairer on the face of it to put at least one man with actual meat trade experience on this committee. But since that was not humanly possible, the meat industry is ready to submit its fate to the arbitrament of the gentlemen selected by the President.

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A TAX ON INFORMATION

We are making the acquaintance of a variety of war taxes, both official and unofficial, legal and extra-legal. And we are submitting to their imposition with willingness, for the sake of winning the war.

But there is one tax Congress has imposed which will not help to win the war, but will rather help to lose it, by crippling one of the most powerful home instruments of warfare—the public press. This tax is nothing less than a tax on information, not only

the ordinary information known as "news," but also the more valuable trade and technical information you get through the medium of your trade paper or magazine.

At the last session Congress passed a law which establishes a postal "zone" system for magazines and periodicals. It passed a law increasing the postage to you, the readers of **The National Provisioner**, from 50 to 900 per cent. And it did it by re-establishing a postage "zone" system that was abolished by President Lincoln in 1863.

Instead of a flat rate, made as cheap as possible in order that there could be a chance for the intelligent consideration of public questions to reach the farthest limits of the country on an equal basis, the magazines containing all this discussion and the trade papers containing all the vital trade news and information, must hereafter pay an excess rate, like so much fish or canned lobster or fabricated steel.

You are going to buy your education by the pound-mile now. It isn't a free-flowing stream from which all may drink. It has been dammed, and its flow checked.

If it would bring any increase to the revenue of the country that would amount to anything, it would never be opposed. But it won't. It will drive magazines and trade papers out of business.

We wouldn't say that the discussion of public questions in the magazines, which sometimes calls attention to the delinquencies of Congress and public officials, resulted in the enactment of this law. We would not say that this law is a form of censorship that is really prohibited in spirit by the Constitution, although the law has been so cleverly drawn that it probably cannot be called unconstitutional.

We will not say that about it, although we could. We simply call your attention to it because we don't believe you know it. And further than that, we don't believe you'll stand for it.

Write to your Congressman about it. And demand the repeal of this unjust and destructive measure.

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THIS WAS FORTY YEARS AGO

A Kansas City salesman, looking through the old files of a Kansas City paper dated forty years ago, came across the following item of market news:

At T. J. Bigger's packinghouse in Kansas City, Kan., you can buy (at retail) pork tenderloin at three cents a pound; spare ribs, two cents; sausage, four cents; hocks, two cents each.

The salesman, commenting on this item, remarked that "these prices have not obtained in this territory for some time." "No," responded a friend, "and they won't obtain very soon, either, with hogs at 17 cents on the hoof!"

TRADE GLEANINGS

It is reported that Wilson & Co. will establish a new branch at Albany, N. Y.

A sausage factory will be erected on Harlem Road, Harlem, Ill., by Frank and D. Rogers.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Celina, Tex., increased their capital stock from \$42,000 to \$75,000.

The capital stock of the Valley Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn., has been increased from \$60,000 to \$150,000.

The capital stock of the Theurer-Norton Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been increased from \$80,000 to \$500,000.

The Thomas S. Smith Orchard & Livestock Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$70,000.

The U. S. Conservation Company, Wilmington, Del., to deal in fertilizers, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the wholesale meat firm of Levy, Schweitzer & Co., 136-148 Fifth street, San Francisco, Cal.

Building at Second avenue west and Michigan street, Duluth, Minn., occupied by the Cudahy Packing Company, has been damaged by fire.

Rockwell City Packing Company, Grimes, Iowa, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 with W. J. Stewart as president and Earl Stewart as secretary.

The Grand Island Packing Company, Grand Island, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by Thomas E. Bradstreet and others.

The Estill Enterprise & Fertilizer Company, Estill, S. C., has been incorporated

by M. H. O'Neal, S. M. Clark and A. W. Lawton with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Eureka Manufacturing Company, Wilmington, Del., to manufacture compound oils, specialties, greases, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Sperry & Barnes Company have been granted a permit for the erection of an addition to their packing plant at Long Wharf, New Haven, Conn., which will cost about \$3,500.

The Bradley Fertilizer Company of Jacksonville, Fla., purchased a large warehouse on Park street, Clearwater, Fla., from J. K. Wilson, and contract has been given for the remodeling of the building.

Hoth Bros. have begun the erection of their packing plant at Alab and North Peters streets, New Orleans, La. It is reported the plant will cost \$35,000 or more, and the structure will be of reinforced concrete.

Plans have been filed by Swift & Company for the erection of a tank house at Kearny, N. J., capable of taking care of 3,000,000 pounds of raw product monthly. The building will be five stories high and of reinforced concrete.

A permit has been secured by the Corn Belt Packing Company to remodel their building at 32nd and Jackson streets, Dubuque, Iowa, and to build stock yards. The work will be done by their own forces and will cost about \$100,000.

The Traders' Oil Mill Company, Fort Worth, Tex., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by B. W. Couch and others, let contract for the erection of two concrete buildings for cotton oil mill.

The State Packing Company, organized with J. G. Ball as president, Raleigh, N. C., is having plans and specifications prepared for the erection of a packing plant. The buildings will be of reinforced concrete and brick construction, and will be equipped with machinery for a capacity of 250 hogs and 30 cattle daily, and will cost about \$100,000.

MEAT EXPORTS ARE HEAVIER.

Exports of meats and meat products were much larger in March than for the same month a year ago, according to official Government reports. The total value of exports for March was \$111,892,226, compared to \$43,824,312 in March, 1917. This increase was chiefly in fresh and canned beef, bacon and hams, and showed the drain upon our meat supplies from allied civilian and war sources.

A synopsis of the export figures, showing quantities and values compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	March, '18.	March, '17.
Beef, canned, lbs.	11,982,302	5,372,144
Beef, canned, value	\$3,823,006	\$1,596,449
Beef, fresh, lbs.	62,064,261	16,586,393
Beef, fresh, value	\$10,849,591	\$2,147,094
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	1,592,114	6,483,661
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$309,035	\$711,216
Oleo oil, lbs.	10,983,047	6,441,080
Oleo oil, value	\$2,307,657	\$1,240,373
Bacon, lbs.	155,603,947	67,501,712
Bacon, value	\$43,302,355	\$12,700,431
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	77,729,798	26,382,113
Hams and shoulders, value	\$20,013,145	\$5,060,574
Lard, lbs.	68,721,464	59,080,386
Lard, value	\$17,385,892	\$10,594,718
Neutral lard, lbs.	56,279	2,039,234
Neutral lard, value	\$13,698	\$363,192
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	3,968,600	5,591,751
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$968,832	\$882,317
Lard compounds, lbs.	2,944,697	4,772,334
Lard compounds, value	\$685,454	\$725,653

For the nine months ending with March export totals were \$386,380,777, compared to \$273,113,083 for a similar period a year ago. The comparison for the nine months is as follows:

	9 mos., 1917-18.	9 mos., 1916-17.
Beef, canned, lbs.	50,994,082	37,825,187
Beef, canned, value	\$15,291,168	\$9,131,052
Beef, fresh, lbs.	158,679,972	119,731,878
Beef, fresh, value	\$32,210,973	\$15,127,863
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	46,428,575	43,058,164
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$5,732,490	\$4,727,556
Oleo oil, lbs.	24,425,643	55,066,427
Oleo oil, value	\$5,111,735	\$8,499,505
Bacon, lbs.	458,687,277	498,560,267
Bacon, value	\$122,218,254	\$80,928,465
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	227,744,187	199,926,505
Hams and shoulders, value	\$58,384,634	\$34,832,343
Lard, lbs.	220,292,296	344,289,505
Lard, value	\$55,772,476	\$55,041,427
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,611,927	14,707,651
Neutral lard, value	\$116,580	\$2,484,404
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	21,524,107	36,066,865
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$4,737,508	\$4,967,516
Lard compounds, lbs.	23,169,997	40,585,621
Lard compounds, value	\$4,715,709	\$5,450,094

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hog Receipts Fairly Liberal—Markets Generally Easier—Stocks Still Increasing—Government Buying Not as Heavy as Expected—Not Much Speculation in the Market—Export Statistics.

The tendency of the provision market has been downward for the past several days. Hog receipts have been larger than expected, and the weights have continued good; there has not been the decrease in the hog movement expected with the advent of the spring season, although authorities still insist that there will be a material falling off in the near future. There has been relative steadiness in the hog market at times, as compared with provisions futures, which is partly the result of the Government indicated price of \$15.50 per 100 lbs. for hogs. It has also been suggested that there was more selling of provision futures for packers, in the way of hedges.

In regard to this hedge selling, it is understood that the Government buying of provisions recently has not been of as large proportions as was previously counted on. While there is very little publicity being given to the Government buying of hog products, it is reflected to a greater or less extent at times in the action of the provision market. At the same time the domestic consuming demand for meats and lard has not increased as was predicted with the lifting of the regulations concerning meatless days some time ago, and it is evident that economy continues in the usage of meats, and also in fats generally.

Stocks are believed to be increasing at important points, and it is understood that the statement, at the end of the month on Chicago provision stocks will again be bearish. Hog slaughtering for the recent week has been placed at 658,000, compared with 668,000 for the previous week, and 553,000 for the corresponding time a year ago. The price of hogs has figured at about 17.32c. as against

17.40c. the previous week; 17.60c. a year ago, and 15.65c. two years ago. The average weight of hogs at leading western points has been 242 lbs. against 241 lbs. the previous week, 217 lbs. a year ago and 222 lbs. two years ago.

The official export statistics just issued showed lard exports for the month of March of 69,000,000 lbs. against 59,000,000 a year ago, and since July 1, 229,000,000 lbs., compared with 344,000,000 in 1916-17. Exports of bacon were 156,000,000 lbs. against 68,000,000 lbs., and for the nine months 459,000,000 lbs., compared with 499,000,000 lbs. Exports of fresh beef were 62,000,000 lbs., compared with 17,000,000 in March last year, and since July 1 have been 99,000,000 lbs., compared with 120,000,000 for the same time in 1916-1917. Ham exports were 78,000,000 lbs., against 26,000,000 lbs. for the month last year, and for nine months 228,000,000 lbs., against 200,000,000 lbs.

There are predictions now of somewhat larger exports of provisions in the near future, in reflection of frequent Government buying of hog products, and expectations of a larger supply of tonnage. It is a question, however, whether the increased tonnage supplies will go partly for provisions, or for other products, or supplies needed more urgently abroad. The exports for the past week were rather light, including about 12,000,000 lbs. of bacon and hams, and 4,700,000 lbs. of lard. No pork was reported shipped.

BEEF.—The local market was stronger, due to light offerings. Mess. \$32@33; packet, \$33@34; family, \$35@37; East India, \$56@57.

LARD.—The market was easier, due to continued liberal hog receipts. Quoted: City, 25@25½c.; Western, \$25.25@25.35; Middle West, \$25.25@25.35; refined Continental, \$27.25; South American, \$27.65; Brazilian kegs \$28.65; compounds, 22½@23½c., nom.

PORK.—There was no change in the market this week. Quoted: Mess., \$53@54; clear, \$49@55; and family, \$55@56.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MEAT PRICES ARE PROHIBITIVE.

Supplies Accumulate As a Result of High Livestock Cost and Production.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1918.—Receipts of hogs so far this week in 11 markets 351,000, against 387,000 for the corresponding period last week and 304,000 last year. Receipts of hogs in the same markets since January 1st were 11,588,000, against 10,092,000 for the corresponding period last year. The average weight of hogs in Chicago last week was 242 lbs., the same as the previous week, and compares with 212 lbs. for the corresponding week last year. The average weight of hogs for March was 238 lbs., against 209 lbs. for March, 1917.

To-day's hog market is from 15c. to 25c. lower than yesterday's market and the trade is slow, with a \$17.50 top, against \$17.75 top yesterday. The average price of hogs yesterday was \$17.33, against \$17.37 on Monday and \$17.57 a week ago yesterday. Lambs made another new record top yesterday, selling at \$22.10. Best beef was quoted at \$17.50.

These prices bring dressed lamb in the carcass up to 30c. a pound wholesale, and straight cattle in the carcass to 25c. a pound wholesale, creating a retail price about equal to the present price for bacon and hams. The general retail price for center cuts of hams is 50c. a pound, and bacon 55c. a pound. The price of hams to-day is around 33c. wholesale, and backs from 45c. to 47c. Best beef is selling from 40c. to 50c. a pound, and mutton chops around 50c. a pound.

There is only one word that expresses these prices and that is "prohibitive." The big consuming public, because of high prices, have gradually been getting away from the consumption of meats in the liberal quantities they formerly used, and have found out that meat at every meal is not necessary for

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Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

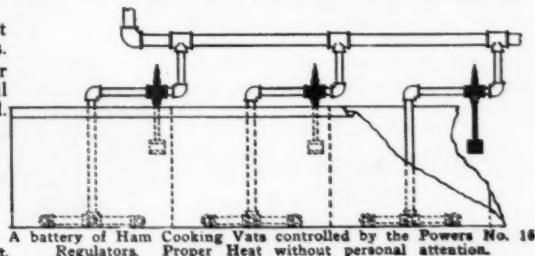
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April 27, 1918

their well being, and it will take a big drop in prices to again bring the consuming public back to the liberal consumption of meats that at one time prevailed. These facts are proven by the burdensome stocks of hog products now held in the country.

High prices for live hogs have induced breeding and feeding to the limit, and as a result we have been getting a liberal supply of hogs, and the quantity never was better. The supply of hogs back in the country is still liberal. We have advices from the South, quoting their own words, "The South has more hogs than ever before," and we have another report which says that warehouses in the South are full and are looking toward Northern markets to dispose of some of their product.

These facts as to the liberal supplies of hogs in the South are further emphasized by the lack of demand for ribs that has existed for a long time. As to the supply of hogs in the West, a hog buyer recently returning from a trip says that his observation has impressed him with the idea that there are from 5 to 10 per cent. more hogs in the country at the present time than a year ago.

The Government report as to the heavy supply of sows strengthens our belief, as heretofore stated, that the supply of hogs for the summer packing season will be very liberal, and regardless of the fact that there is likely to be a scarcity of beef, owing to the number of baby cattle coming to market, attracted by the high price, an advance of \$3 per hundred in a short time, it looks as

if there will be ample hog products to meet all requirements and have plenty left over.

Lard, ribs and pork for future delivery are weak. The Government orders have been disappointing to the packers. Some of the smaller packers, owing to their lack of knowledge on export cuts, have not been giving the Government satisfaction, and it is reported the Government will discontinue buying meats from these small packers. This will give us more domestic cuts to dispose of, as these packers will be working on these cuts.

The Government is also objecting to the use of too fat meats. This will have a tendency for a time to increase our surplus of heavy cuts, but as there are very few light cuts, we do not attach much importance to this part of the ruling. It is reported also that they want to buy their present supply of meats on the basis of 17c. hogs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 20, 1918, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week April 20, 1918.	Week April 21, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Apr. 20, '18.
United Kingdom...	682
So. & Cen. Am...	2,562
West Indies...	4,240
Br. No. Am. Col...	2,107
Other countries...	586
Total	10,177

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom...	8,278,000	15,279,000	244,551,000
Continent	3,471,000	3,381,000	106,258,000
So. & Cen. Am...	.....	.....	610,000
West Indies...	.....	.....	\$242,000
Br. No. Am. Col...	.....	.....	49,000
Other countries...	.....	.....	2,062,000
Total	11,749,000	18,660,000	356,772,000

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom...	2,754,000	4,193,000	61,758,000
Continent	2,000,000	6,846,000	79,615,000
So. & Cen. Am...	553,000
West Indies...	1,313,000
Br. No. Am. Col...	49,000
Other countries...	291,000

Total

4,754,000 11,039,000 143,578,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	11,749,000	4,754,000	.....
Total week .....	.....	11,749,000	4,754,000
Previous week ...	489	52,483,000	16,170,000
Two weeks ago...	1,335	13,045,000	4,082,000
Cor. week last y'r .....	.....	18,660,000	11,039,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

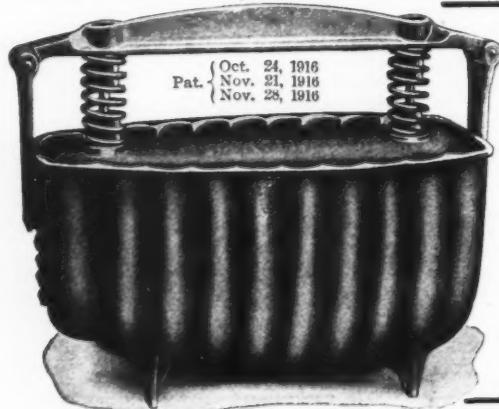
From Nov. 1, '17, to April 20, '18.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	2,025,000	6,074,000
Meats, lbs.	356,772,000	390,405,000
Lard, lbs.	143,578,000	218,477,000

2,025,000 6,074,000 4,049,000

356,772,000 390,405,000 33,723,000

143,578,000 218,477,000 74,899,000

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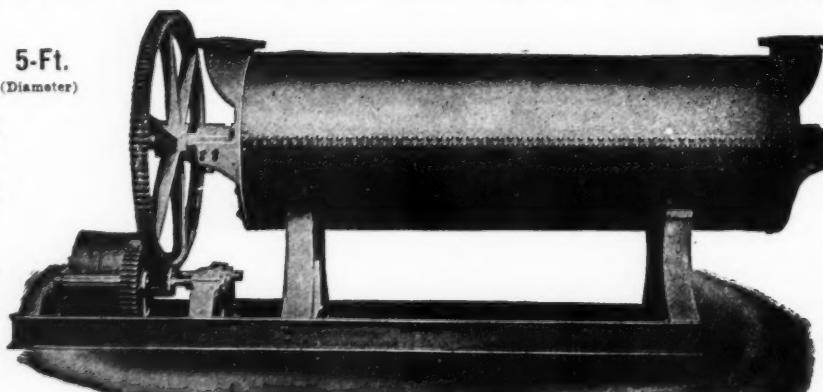
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been a very steady tone in the tallow market, and it has been rather more difficult to buy; offerings are limited, and despite the economies and substitutions, the market has been very steady, with supplies not pressing for sale.

Very little has been said of fresh offerings of South American tallow. The tonnage situation is against larger importations; the arrivals are principally on old sales, and are readily taken at a basis slightly higher than the basis of domestic tallow.

Outside markets have been very steady, but not much business has passed. There have been rumors of Government buying at outside points, but such reports have frequently been current, and remain unverified. Export statistics do not indicate any special business passing in tallow, for shipment abroad.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 17½c. nominal, and city specials at 18c. loose, with last sales at 18c. Edible ranged ½@4c. higher.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The easy tone in the oleo-stearine market has not changed the past week, and a small business has been put through at 18½c. Compound lard buyers do not seem anxious to stock up.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market was quiet but easier during the week. Extras are quoted at 24c, according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—There was little feature to the market for crude oil the past week. Values, however, are firm and offerings not large. Refined oil is steady, and Japanese oil in sellers' tanks is quoted at 18½@18½c., f. o. b. the coast. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.36@1.36½.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Values were unchanged during the week, and the market was quiet but steady. Offers continued light and prices nominally quoted. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.15@3.20; 30, \$3@3.05, and prime, \$2@2.10.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There was little change in the spot situation the past week. Trading was rather quiet and prices steady. Offerings from the Coast are around 18½c. Spot is quoted at 19½@19½c., nom., for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market for crude was barely steady, with offerings slightly larger and with the easier tone in refined oil. The market for crude is now quoted at 18½c., in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was more active the past week, and an easier tone was in evidence. Offerings were larger and buyers are holding off. Japanese oil is 16c. asked f. o. b. the coast. Ceylon, 17½@17½c., in bbls.; Cochin, 18½@18½c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—There was no important change in this market during the week. Offerings are firmly held and stocks small. Values are nominal. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, 39c., nom.

GREASE.—The market was a little firmer during the week due to limited offerings and a fair consuming inquiry. Quoted: Yellow, 15½@16½c., nom.; bone, 16½@17c., nom.; house, 16@16½c.; Brown, 15½@16½c.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 26, 1918, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 70,365 quarters; to the Continent, 20,846 quarters; to other destinations, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 113,404 quarters; to the Continent, 105,159 quarters; to others, nothing.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 25, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.72½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days	4.70½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	5.78½
Commercial, sight	5.72½
Bankers' cables	5.69½
Bankers' checks	5.71½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	47½
Commercial, 60 days	47½
Bankers' sight	47½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	30%
Bankers' cables	31%

THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 25, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 8@8 lbs. ave., 36c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 25, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 33@34c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33@34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 32c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, 25½c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30@31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 25@26c.; Boston butts, 24@25c.; lean trimmings, 20c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; spare ribs, 16c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 12c.; tails, 16c.; livers, 7c.; snouts, 14c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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Cleveland, Ohio



COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Census Report Shows Fair Consumption—
Moderate Carry-Over Promised—Prices
Do Not Change—Cotton Crop Prospects
Receive Setback—Comment on Futures
Market.**

When a market has a fixed-price basis, such as cottonseed oil, there is little incentive to closely follow or publish all the supply-and-demand factors. At the same time, there is no disposition to lose sight of the important items bearing on cottonseed oil values. In this respect there is considerable attention still given to the Census Bureau reports on cottonseed—also on cotton crop prospects.

A Census Bureau report was issued recently, and it showed that approximately 280,000 bbls. of cottonseed oil was delivered to consumers during March, compared with slightly over 300,000 bbls. in March last year. The amount of oil delivered to consumers August 1 to March 31, approximated 2,176,000 bbls. against 2,110,000 last year.

It is figured that the stock of refined oil on hand as of the end of March was approximately 292,000,000 lbs., compared with

321,600,000 lbs. a year ago, while the amount of crude oil on hand was 103,000,000 lbs. compared with 99,000,000 lbs. last year.

The production of crude oil so far this season has totaled 1,120,000,000 lbs. as against 1,185,000,000 lbs. a year ago, and the production of refined cottonseed oil at 1,162,000,000 lbs. compared with 1,177,000,000 lbs. last year.

Further analysis of the report indicates that the cottonseed on hand will give about 286,000 bbls. of cottonseed oil, and the amount of seed to be received may give almost as much more, giving total amount of cottonseed oil in sight of close to 555,000 bbls., to which must be added the equivalent of about 320,000 bbls. of oil on hand, giving a grand total supply of 1,627,000 bbls. of oil available for distribution during April, May, June and July. If the consumption for these four months averages about 250,000 bbls. a month, there will be a carry-over on August 1, 1918, of nearly 600,000 bbls., which is about the same amount as was carried over at the same time in 1917.

Advices from the South as to the progress of the cotton crop indicate that there has

been more or less damage by the cold snap recently, and also by the wet weather in parts of the belt. In various sections the crop is said to have turned from an early start to a normal or rather late one. Some replanting has been necessary. At this writing the weather is more favorable, and there is still a tendency to regard the crop start as generally good. If the weather the next few weeks is good, the indications are that the start will be favorable, as a whole, on an area increased two to six per cent.

Not much that is new can be reported in regard to cottonseed oil futures. Authorities here connected with the Produce Exchange are still waiting for definite word from Washington. It is still believed that if the cotton crop progresses normally, there will be real need for a hedging market for cottonseed oil futures this coming season to take care of the increased production, and the sharp competition with other oils, but there is absolutely no disposition to antagonize Food Administration officials in whatever plans they have.

Closing prices, Saturday, April 20, 1918.—May, \$19.90; July, \$20. Sales were: May, \$00, \$19.90; July, \$00, \$20. Total sales, 1,600 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing Prices Monday, April 22, 1918.—Total sales none; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.



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American Cotton Oil Co.

Closing Prices Tuesday, April 23, 1918.—May, \$19.70. Sales were: May, 400, \$19.90@ 19.50; July, 200, \$19.60; August, 200, \$20. Total sales, 800 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing Prices Wednesday, April 24, 1918.—Total sales none; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing Prices Thursday, April 25, 1918.—May, \$19.25. Sales were: May, 300, \$19.25. Total sales, 300 bbls., crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

SEE PAGE 20 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 25, 1918.—Seven per cent. cottonseed meal in good demand at \$47.50 per ton. Hulls, loose, slow at \$20 bid, \$20.50 asked; sacked hulls in fair demand at \$25@25.50. Linters very quiet at 4½c. bid.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 25, 1918.—No change in prices of cottonseed products from last week. Market dull.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 25, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil scarce and in good demand. Cake and meal are offering more freely; stocks only moderate. Loose hulls, \$22; sacked, \$26.50, New Orleans.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending April 25, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending	Since April 25, 1917, Period	Same 1918.
		Sept. 1, 1917.	1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York....	—	34,123	169,534
From New Orleans....	—	3,078	26,458
From Philadelphia...	—	—	6,336
From Savannah....	—	—	1,648
From Norfolk and Newport News....	—	—	528
From Michigan....	—	17,933	63,518
From Buffalo....	—	25	1,913
From St. Lawrence...	—	486	1,581
From Dakota....	—	1,716	5,196
From Vermont....	—	156	15
From other ports....	—	749	38
Total	—	58,266	278,765

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 25, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 5@5½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3½c. per lb.; tale, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, 40c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 38c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$4 @4.50 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 18@18½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.50@1.60 per gal.; soya bean oil, 18½@19c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.65@1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 18c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 64c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 50c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 45c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 65c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½@16¾c. per lb.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

COTTON SEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS CENSUS.

Preliminary figures issued by the United States Bureau of the Census show that 4,019,827 tons of cotton seed were received at mills in the United States during the period from August 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918. These figures do not include 33,927 tons on hand at the mills on August 1, nor 156,821 tons reshipped. The amount of cotton seed crushed during the period was 3,645,983 tons, and the amount on hand at the mills on March 31 was 407,771 tons. The following table shows the cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand:

	On Hand Aug. 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to Mar. 31.	Shipped Out Aug. 1 to Mar. 31.	On Hand Mar. 31.
Crude oil, pounds.....	*15,477,352	1,110,530,378	1,016,538,175	*153,694,799
Refined oil, pounds.....	*298,757,126	‡863,730,871	.....	‡291,897,763
Cake and meal, tons.....	92,540	1,756,574	1,763,208	85,906
Hulls, tons.....	56,016	844,031	770,977	129,070
Linters, 500-pound bales.....	102,754	950,438	826,385	226,807
Hull fiber, 500-pound bales.....	6,371	178,470	174,668	10,173
Motes, grabbots, and sweepings, 500-pounds bales	8,207	34,116	24,919	17,404

*Includes 2,921,600 and 7,824,654 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 3,371,700 and 42,693,890 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, and Mar. 31, respectively.

†Includes 15,200,429 and 8,712,940 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments, and 3,851,445 and 11,980,053 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., Aug. 1, and Mar. 31, respectively.

‡Produced from 936,076,264 pounds crude oil.

The imports and exports of cottonseed products from August 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, were: Imports—oil, 8,571,161 pounds; exports—oil, 36,169,405 pounds; cake and meal, 17,888 tons; and linters, 133,463 running bales.

GEORGIA RULES COMMITTEE MEET.

Chairman H. E. Watkins of the Rules Committee of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has called a meeting of the committee at Atlanta, Ga., on April 29, for the purpose of considering possible changes in the Inter State trading rules for presentation at the New Orleans convention. He says:

"I am sending a copy of this letter to all members of the association, and request each of them to submit in writing any changes that they would like to see brought about in the Inter State rules. At the same time, you might state that if these changes cannot be made in the Inter State rules, whether or not you desire them to be incorporated in the new rules of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

"At this meeting of the Rules Committee

I desire also to bring before the committee the question of uniform seed contract, in order that we may perfect such form of contract that would be satisfactory and present our views to the Rules Committee of the Inter State Association, with the hope of getting it adopted in other states."

COTTONSEED MEAL QUOTATIONS.

The Federal Food Administration has added another amendment to its cottonseed products trading regulations, confining quotations on cottonseed meal and cake to a definite percentage. The rule is as follows:

Rule 15.—Licenses who base quotations of cottonseed meal or cake upon either the protein or fat content, or combination thereof, shall not use any range of percentages, but shall state that the product offered contains not less than a definite percentage.

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NEW ORLEANS WELCOMES CRUSHERS.

Committees of the trade at New Orleans are making every preparation for a big gathering of the cottonseed products trade at the Inter State Association convention on May 13, 14 and 15. That plans will be successfully carried out is assured, since the matter is under the eye of E. T. George as general chairman. He is being ably assisted by George C. Hauser as chairman of the reception committee, J. W. Craddock of the ladies' committee, W. E. Jersey of the finance committee, L. T. Rhea, Jr., of the registration and badges committee, H. J. Landry of the bulletins' committee, J. E. Quarles of the automobile committee, and C. N. Monsted of the golf reservations committee.

Mr. George this week sent out the following letter concerning the meeting:

To the Members of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

New Orleans will heartily welcome the Twenty-Second Annual Convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, this being the fourth time since its organization that we have been similarly honored.

While yielding gracefully to the spirit of the times, that large expenditures and general entertainment will be done away with, we want to assure the members that there will be much to afford pleasure and diversion, after the strenuous year's work, incident to the business under war conditions.

New Orleans never looks more beautiful or inviting than during the month of May. League baseball games will then be in full swing; excursions on Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi River can be availed of daily. New Orleans theatres and picture shows will prove equal to the finest in the country. Camp Nicholls and the West End Naval Training Station will be worth visiting. New Orleans restaurants, although cheerfully short on wheat products, will as usual be long on fish, oysters and other delicacies, unsurpassed anywhere.

The devotees of golf are requested to bring their outfit, notifying Mr. C. N. Monsted, Chairman, Golf Reservations Committee, Hennen Building, New Orleans, in advance, so cards to the Country Club can be secured and assignments made for contest games, to be played of course outside the convention hours.

The days for the men will be devoted to solid work, as urgently demanded, and the evenings for the ladies and gentlemen to enjoy the manifold pleasures of New Orleans as their tastes may suggest. A special committee will take care of the ladies by automobile trips, a luncheon at the Country Club, and perhaps a ride on the lake. Please, therefore, bring them along in goodly number. Their presence during the sessions of the convention, wearing a guest's badge, will

as usual stimulate the men in the discharge of duty.

Considering the importance of our industry in the great world conflict, and the changes which have already occurred in methods and terms, to say nothing of possible and necessary further adjustments, it behoves every mill owner and manager, together with assistant managers and others actively engaged in the industry, to be present at the approaching convention, with the determination to be in the convention hall at the opening each morning, and to remain there until the close, giving personal aid and attention to many questions that will be discussed.

A patriotic speaker of national ability will start the convention off in the right manner each morning, and hence will be entitled to the maximum attendance and cooperation. The splendid work put forth by President Wallace in his untiring efforts to bring about constructive and permanent results for the general good have commanded our loyalty and now deserve our hearty approval by personal demonstration.

Yours truly,

E. T. GEORGE, General Chairman,
Arrangements Committee.

BUYING SUPPLIES FOR ARMY.

(Continued from page 15.)

that must be obtained, a force of 1,500,000 men consume daily 1,500,000 pounds of beef, 225,000 pounds of bacon, 210,000 pounds of ham, 135,000 cans of tomatoes, 225,000 cans of jam, 3,000 bottles of tomato catsup, etc., aggregating no less than 6,750,000 pounds of foodstuffs.

Subjected to Thorough Inspection.

These enormous quantities of foodstuffs are subjected to thorough inspections, which begin at the source and continue until the food is actually consumed. Every possible safeguard is employed in this inspection, which is directed by the Inspection Branch of the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps, with headquarters in Washington. The ramifications of the inspection service are designed to leave no doubt that all the supplies purchased for the Army are carefully scrutinized.

Each depot of the Quartermaster Corps is a central subsistence business of its own, supplying the camps, cantonments, aviation fields, and other posts in its territory. The subsistence officers here are held responsible for the quality of the goods they receive.

Before the supplies ever reach the depots, however, they have been passed upon by expert inspectors in the packing houses, in the canneries, and in other sources of origin. The records at Washington show the capabilities, character, and standard of every establishment purveying food to the Army. The inspectors know fruits, vegetables, meat and the other articles of purchase. The Army specifications are clear and exact. The inspectors make sure they are met, and the receiving officers at the depots, assuring themselves that there has been no deterioration in shipment, thus make their contributions to that continual inspection which ceases only when the food has ceased to exist.

Helped by Bureau of Markets.

The Bureau of Markets, of the Department of Agriculture, with representatives throughout the country whose duty is to report on conditions in the perishable food markets, gives help to the Army inspection. The Bureau of Chemistry, of the same department, also lends its assistance, examining and analyzing all the foods which come into question.

Samples are drawn from shipments, the analysis made, and the result placed on file with the inspection branch's central office. Any discrepancy between the original sample and delivery brings prompt action.

The inspection branch maintains a current file of unreliable dealers and unreliable products. This insures the complete elimination of dealers who, having been denied the right to supply some of the many depots of the Army, make subsequent attempts to obtain contracts at another point. It is pleasant to state that there are not many of these. As a rule the American food manufacturer is soundly patriotic. He has no intention or desire to deliver food not up to the standard. The watchfulness of the inspection branch in this respect is required as a safeguard against inefficiency or error rather than against deliberate evasion and deceit.

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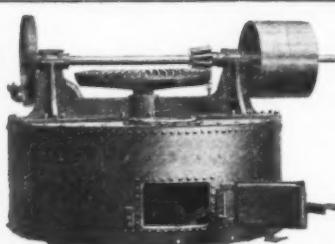
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MAKING PORK FROM CITY GARBAGE.

By feeding garbage to hogs instead of burning it, the city of Minneapolis, Minn., will save its taxpayers between \$50,000 and \$60,000 annually. This change of method became effective April 1. The city has been operating a \$110,000 incinerator and utilizing the steam produced in generating electricity. During 1916 the cost of operation, plus interest and depreciation, and allowing credit

for electricity, resulted in a deficit of \$24,000.

For the remainder of 1918 the city will receive \$1.26 per ton for its garbage as hog feed, thus not only saving the former expense but bringing a revenue of between \$30,000 and \$35,000. This means a total saving to the taxpayers of between \$50,000 and \$60,000 per annum.

Other cities recently adopting hog feeding as a method of garbage disposal include

South Bend, Ind., and Madison, Wis., where incinerators were formerly operated; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Salt Lake City, Utah, where the garbage was dumped, and Harrisburg, Pa., where the reduction or rendering process was employed.

The aggregate population of these cities, including Minneapolis, exceeds 700,000, and the garbage produced by them will produce on a conservative basis 3,000,000 pounds of marketable pork per annum. Investigations by the Food Administration show that whereas garbage is not as "rich" in food value, or as plentiful in quantity now as in former years, such refuses as vegetable and fruit peelings, gristle and table and kitchen scraps inedible by humans, constitute a minimum below which the amount of city garbage does not fall. This material when freshly collected produces pork of good quality, against which there is no market discrimination. Garbage utilization at present is more than a method of disposal; it is a patriotic duty.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 26, 1918.—Market steady; prime Western, \$25.15@25.25; Middle West, \$25.15@25.25; city steam, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ e., nominal; refined Continent, \$27.25; South American, \$27.65; Brazil, kegs, \$28.65; compound, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ e. @23 $\frac{1}{4}$ e., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 26, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 226.40 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 248 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 26, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 149s. 3d.; New York, 144s.; picnic, 125s. 3d.; hams, long, 163s.; American cut, 158s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 170s. 6d.; long clear, 177s. 3d.; short back, 173s.; bellies, 177s. Lard, spot prime, 148s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 147s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet but barely steady with support light. Hogs were firmer, and it is understood that orders for lard for Belgium have been placed.

Tallow.

The market was quiet with the tone easier. Special loose is reported at 18c., nominal.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was dull and steady. Oleo is quoted at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ e.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade was quiet, but the undertone is easier. Offerings are not large, but demand is lacking.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 26.—Hogs, 5@10c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$17@17.45; light, \$17@17.60; mixed, \$16.70@17.55; rough, heavy, \$15.85@17.30; Yorkers, \$17.35@17.50; pigs, \$13@17.25; cattle, 10c. lower; beefes, \$10.10@17.35; cows and heifers, \$6.75@13.80; stocks and feeders, \$8.25@12.15; calves, \$7.50@13.50; sheep, weak, 15c. lower; lambs, \$16.25@20.80; Western, \$16.50@21.60; native, \$13.10@16.90; yearlings, \$15.40@18.70.

Louisville, April 26.—Hogs higher, at \$17.45.

Kansas City, April 26.—Hogs strong, at \$17@17.45.

Indianapolis, April 26.—Hogs higher, at \$17.75@17.90.

Buffalo, April 26.—Hogs higher; on sale, 4,800, at \$18@18.35.

Omaha, April 26.—Hogs steady, at \$16.40@17.15.

Cudahy, April 26.—Hogs higher, at \$15.75@17.60.

Detroit, April 26.—Hogs steady, at \$17.25@17.35.

St. Joseph, April 26.—Hogs higher, at \$16.85@17.30.

Sioux City, April 26.—Hogs steady, at \$16.50@17.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 20, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	12,477	26,400	17,082
Swift & Co.	10,977	21,200	20,236
Wilson & Co.	8,212	19,500	4,881
Morris & Co.	9,274	14,200	5,808
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	944	5,100	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,720	14,500	...
Libby, McNeil & Libby	3,115	...	...

Brennan Packing Co., 5,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,900 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,600 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,500 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,400 hogs; others, 33,200 hogs.			
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Kansas City.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	5,739	11,513	1,222
Fowler Lucking Co.	1,662	722	...
Wilson & Co.	3,611	10,132	3,225
Swift & Co.	7,088	11,415	2,063
Country Packing Co.	5,575	6,776	3,062
Morris & Co.	7,015	11,347	1,325
Others	834	2,056	42

Independent Packing Co., 260 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 115 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 105 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 121 hogs.			
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Omaha.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Morris & Co.	6,156	13,211	2,822
Swift & Co.	11,059	17,890	10,640
Cudahy Packing Co.	8,900	20,835	7,131
Armour & Co.	8,831	18,615	12,458
Swift & Co.	5,600	...	...
J. W. Murphy	16,505	...	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 241 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 166 hogs; Wilson Packing Co., 2,066 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 81 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 36 cattle.			
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St. Louis.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Morris & Co.	4,914	3,713	480
Swift & Co.	4,294	2,274	1,101
Armour & Co.	4,512	3,632	728
East Side Packing Co.	1	2,998	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,532	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	174	2,114	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	800	...	...
Cardeneted Packing Co.	373	...	...
American Packing Co.	27	715	...
Krey Packing Co.	4	1,385	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co. ....	...	421	...
Hill Packing Co.	1,582	...	...

CATTLE.			
Chicago	62,565	...	...
Kansas City	32,599	...	...
Omaha	27,541	...	...
St. Joseph	9,643	...	...
Cudahy	416	...	...
Sioux City	8,044	...	...
South St. Paul	12,196	...	...
Oklahoma City	4,459	...	...
New York and Jersey City	8,125	...	...
Fort Worth	10,120	...	...
Philadelphia	3,983	...	...
Denver	4,682	...	...

HOGS.			
Chicago	150,670	...	...
Kansas City	54,271	...	...
Omaha	56,629	...	...
St. Joseph	32,179	...	...
Cudahy	20,115	...	...
Sioux City	26,007	...	...
Cedar Rapids	8,181	...	...
Ottumwa	7,820	...	...
South St. Paul	26,804	...	...
Oklahoma City	9,027	...	...
New York and Jersey City	19,222	...	...
Fort Worth	8,895	...	...
Philadelphia	6,912	...	...
Denver	7,543	...	...

SHEEP.			
Chicago	49,734	...	...
Kansas City	11,046	...	...
Omaha	23,181	...	...
St. Joseph	11,559	...	...
Cudahy	680	...	...
Sioux City	1,314	...	...
South St. Paul	188	...	...
Oklahoma City ....	...	...	...
New York and Jersey City	13,447	...	...
Fort Worth	1,800	...	...
Philadelphia	5,920	...	...
Denver	5,705	...	...

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	35,000	5,600
Kansas City	300	5,000	...
Omaha	1,000	11,000	200
St. Louis	1,500	4,500	...
St. Joseph	600	2,000	...
Sioux City	500	5,000	...
St. Paul	300	1,000	...
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,000	...
Fort Worth	400	800	...
Milwaukee	100	...	...
Denver	300	400	500
Louisville	15,000	1,000	...
Cudahy	1,000	...	...
Wichita	1,000	...	...
Indianapolis	1,000	...	...
Pittsburgh	1,000	...	...
Cincinnati	1,000	...	...
Buffalo	1,000	...	...
Cleveland	1,000	...	...
Toronto, Canada	1,000	...	...
New York	547	1,775	1,037

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	24,000	54,855	12,000
Kansas City	12,000	10,726	8,000
Omaha	10,500	13,896	3,500
St. Louis	5,600	5,870	300
St. Joseph	6,000	4,000	2,000
Sioux City	4,000	7,000	...
St. Paul	3,200	8,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,800	...
Fort Worth	7,500	3,000	800
Milwaukee	25	6,015	...
Denver	2,800	3,000	50
Louisville	1,000	...	...
Cudahy	1,000	...	...
Wichita	1,000	...	...
Indianapolis	1,000	...	...
Pittsburgh	1,000	...	...
Cincinnati	900	2,000	1,300
Buffalo	500	6,750	3,000
Cleveland	120	2,000	...
Toronto, Canada	600	300	5
New York	927	2,144	957

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	23,381	11,000
Kansas City	11,000	18,039	4,000
Omaha	10,534	13,586	...
St. Louis	3,700	15,819	400
St. Joseph	8,000	8,000	...
Sioux City	12,000	12,000	...
St. Paul	12,000	11,443	...
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,290	...
Fort Worth	1,000	1,000	...
Milwaukee	1,000	2,465	...
Denver	1,000	6,000	...
Louisville	1,000	2,000	...
Cudahy	1,000	2,000	...
Wichita	1,000	2,000	...
Indianapolis	1,000	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,000	2,000	...
Cincinnati	900	2,000	100
Buffalo	300	4,200	2,400
Cleveland	2,000	2,000	...
Toronto, Canada	600	300	5
New York	827	2,007	606
	FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1918.		
Chicago	6,000	20,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,000	5,0	

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Stronger prices are being obtained for current hides. Packers feel sure of their position and further advances are expected.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A very good call was noted for native steers this last week, and sales of good size were made at continually advancing prices. Packers are entering the summer slaughter with extremely small supplies of unsold hides. Two killers are virtually sold out to May on the popular selections, and two other killers decline to talk on April hides at present, believing better prices can be realized in combination with the May take-off. Tanners seem eager for spring hides and have been bidding the market up rapidly on the April slaughter. Operators do not expect the threatened price fixing on hides to have any influence on the packer descriptions as yet, these hides not being considered in the Washington conferences. Native steers sold freely. February-March salting sold at 26½c., taking in several lots totaling 27,500 hides. About 2,500 early April river kill opened the week at 27½c. to be quickly followed by business in about 18,000 April kill at the new rate of 28c. More hides are available at 28c. in a moderate way. Some sellers are not offering this selection, and think 30c. will be realized later in combination with May, especially as Texas steers have topped 29c. this week. Extreme light native steers are quiet and quoted nominally at 20@22c.; inside bid. Texas steers sold at 29c. for 3,000 March and April heavy weights. This selection is in very small supply and production is limited at this season. Underweight Texas steers sold early at 17½c. for 3,000 February-March extreme light weights and 4,500 April light and extreme light hides sold later at 25c. and 19c. respectively. Butt branded steers were not sold. Stocks are small and production meager. Owing to advances in native and Texas steers, butts are inclined to be held higher. Recent business in New York kosher stock at 26c. would indicate a stronger Western market. Most holders are not inclined to price this selection, and a nominal value is considered about 27c., based on present conditions. Colorado steers were quiet. Stocks are small and production limited. Some inquiry is noted, but prospective business is small, as sellers decline to talk prices. New York kosher stock sold at 25c. this week, which would indicate about a 26c. Western value. Branded cows opened the week with business in 3,000 February kill at 17½c. to be followed shortly by sale of 15,000 February-March kill at the new rate of 18½c. April hides were not sold and are considered worth 19c. in view of the recent sale of extreme light Texas steers at that level. Heavy native cows sold at 23c. for 5,000 February-March kill, being a cent advance. April hides are not quoted, and are considered nominal at 26c., in sellers' estimation. Stocks are moderately ample. Light native cows are steady with 3,000 April 45@55 lbs. weights going at

19½c. The extremes out of these recently sold at 18c. Bids at 20c. are reported for April light cows in straight weights and sellers talk as high as 25c. for slaughter late in the month. Stocks are moderate, but usually withheld from the market. Native bulls sold at 20c. for two lots of November through January kill at Northern points, totaling 4,000. Winter stuff held at 19c. Branded bulls are quiet. Last sales were at 18c. for Southern take-off. Northern hides are also held for that figure now. Stocks are small.

Later.—Packer hides firm and moderately active; 2,500 April natives brought 29c.; 1,000 late April Colorados sold 28c.; 2,500 March-April heavy cows brought 24c., and 2,000 April light cows sold 21c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The much firmer tone continues in the country varieties of hides, even through the nervous price-fixing period. The demand for hides is so great that all thought of influencing conditions are momentarily lost. Tanners are experiencing a very good call for all varieties of leathers for both domestic and foreign consumption and for both army and civilian use. They have almost reached the bottoms of their hide bins and are feverishly endeavoring to replenish depleted stocks before prices ascend too high. Sellers have ample unsold stocks of hides, and are taking advantage of the present excited state of the market to force continued advances. Heavy steers were not sold. These are quoted at 21@24c. nominal as to varieties. Most sellers have few to offer. Heavy cows went at 16@17c. for current receipt stock as to percentages of seconds and grubs included. The outside price was paid for about half ones. Dealers are inclined to withhold offerings in the interests of better prices later. Buffs went at 16c. for current receipt goods without restrictions as to quality and 17c. was paid for lots running half ones. Fall buffs sold at 19c. for one car. Business in current quality aggregates a fair total and a good call is still evident from tanners desirous of stocking up with hides to apply on the good leather business now going on. Seconds are quoted at 15@15½c. asked. Stocks are small as dealers have been moving out hides with about the percentages of seconds received from originating sections. Values in the outside markets are higher. Tanners are making strong bids and getting some all weight lots at 14@16c. delivered basis as to sections and descriptions. Most country holders see a better market in prospect and are in no hurry to transact business. Extremes sold at 17c. for current receipts as originally received and 18c. was realized for goods running half ones. Trading at these prices reaches a total well above the 5,000 mark. There is a good call around for grub free extremes, but dealers decline to make offerings of this quality, usually insisting upon about 25 per cent. grubby seconds going in with each lot of hides from the good sections where hides are fairly free of grubs. Prices as low as 21c. were quoted for the strictly grub free extremes which was not conducive of business, as the current receipt

stuff looked cheaper by comparison. Branded cows are quiet and featureless. This assortment has not been in good request for the past several months, but with better tone noted to packer light weight branded hides country holders are taking considerable encouragement. Nominal market is considered about a 14c. level. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 16@18c. for lots running mainly to cows. Bulls were not sold as a regular country run. Recent sales were made for something better than current receipts at 14½c., but holders now consider the current stuff worth about 15c. in view of the betterment noted in the more popular country assortments. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17@18c. nominal.

Later.—Countries firm. Rumors of business on good current buffs at 18c. and extremes at 19c.

CALFSKINS advanced sharply. Packer skins sold early in the week at 42c. for a car of late April collection and a later sale of 18,000 April production by one packer at 44c. was put over. These skins had been held for 45c. and bids at 42c. were rejected previously. Available stocks are very limited, and nothing is now quoted. Killers' ideas on the future market are at 50c. First salted local city calfskins last sold at 37c.; nothing now offered at under 47c., owing to the late packer business at 44c. City skins are considered more suitable for the fancy colored leathers owing to being handled more quickly than packer varieties. Outside city calfskins are quoted at 37@42c. nominal as to lots and sellers. Country skins sold at 34c. early in the week and are now quoted out at 35c. and better as to descriptions. A couple of cars of Minneapolis

(Continued on page 41.)

FIXING PRICES OF HIDES.

The big topic in the trade is the contemplated price fixing of country hides by the Government. Conferences have been held at Chicago and in other sections of the country to instruct members of the delegations attending the committee conferences in Washington. Considerable speculation is rife regarding probable attitude of the Government on this subject and the actions likely to be taken. The general conjecture is that maximum prices are to be placed on the various sections, selections and qualities. Upon what basis such rates will be named cannot be surmised.

It is known in well informed circles that packer hides are not to be adjusted through the present conferences, such stock already being in a nominal way under the Food Administration's care, as a class two article in the meat division's price fixing arrangements. Packer hides are more easily regulated through the Food Administration, as this by-product is very closely watched in fixing meat rates.

It is not the policy of the Food Administration to fix arbitrary prices, but rather to regulate each separate lot of product wanted for domestic or foreign shipment under Government orders, by the state of the live stock market. All efforts are being made to stimulate production by cattlemen and farmers through encouraging markets.

It is the attitude of the high officials in the Washington Government to have all primary commodities under strict control in the matter of prices, collection and distribution. The general idea of tanners is to avoid naming of arbitrary prices as has been demonstrated through all proceedings of the Tanners' Council. From the above variety of aims it is decidedly hard to make an accurate diagnosis, and definite news from the capital is eagerly awaited.

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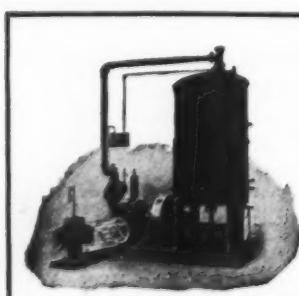
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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, April 24.—Thus far this year the seven big Western-Central markets show an increase of 700,000 cattle, as compared with the same period a year ago and an increase of a million over two years ago. And still the market is higher than it ever was in April, and top cattle have sold within 40c. of the world's record. In April, 1917, finished beeves sold at \$13.50, and a gradual strengthening market during the summer months was followed by a phenomenal advance during the latter part of August and the first half of September, at which time prime heavy beeves sold up to \$17.90, a world record. On Monday of this week National salesmen sold three loads of 1,576-lb. branded, whitefaced beeves, at \$17.50 per cwt. It was a record for April. They were the first cattle to bring the price and sold within 40c. of the world's record made last September. On the same day's market we sold 50 other loads of steer cattle all the way from \$16@17.25 per cwt. for the good to choice grades: medium to good kinds, \$15.25@16; good 800 to 950 lb. yearlings, \$14@15; well finished kinds sold up to \$16.25; medium to good yearlings, \$13@14 and light fleshed killers all the way from \$11.50@13.50. A notable feature of the trade is a decided widening in the breach between good to choice steers and the medium and low-priced kinds.

Yearlings, particularly the slippery kind, which were selling higher proportionately than anything else, have declined 75c. to \$1.00 per cwt., while she-stuff as a rule is off 50 to 75c., the least loss being on canners and the choice to prime grades; in other words, the medium to good kinds of cows and heifers show the full extent of the decline. Bulls are also 50 to 75c. lower in sympathy with the decline in steers and she-stuff, but like cows and heifers, bulls are still on a very high basis, the best trade being on heavy bolognas, which are selling from \$9.35@10, and fat bulls are going mostly at \$10.75@11.75, with fancy up to \$12.50 and occasionally up to \$13.25. Common to good canners are selling all the way from \$6.75@7.75; cutters from \$7.75@8.40, and most of the fair to medium beef cows \$8.50@9.25, with good to choice heavy cows and heifers from \$11.50@13. Calves also have slipped a few notches, bulk of the choice "vealers" selling from \$13@13.50, although we sold some as high as \$14.25, but they were above the market.

Midsummer hog prospects are bullish, but for the time being a combination of circumstances has had a bearish influence on the trade. Stocks of meats have been increased, and reports indicate a heavy supply with a rather slack outlet for the time being, and the receipts of hogs in the meantime are fairly liberal, last week's total in Chicago being approximately 196,000, and the first three days' receipts this week will total around 106,000, as compared with 108,000 for the same period a week ago. Another bearish factor has been the tendency on the part of some owners to order their hogs held, and this has resulted in an accumulation of stale hogs from day to day which has a depressing effect upon the trade—Monday's 15@25c. decline being followed by a slow, weak trade on Tuesday and a 15@25c. further decline on Wednesday, at which time the bulk of the choice light and light butchers sold from \$17.25@17.50, with an extreme top of \$17.65; prime medium weights and choice heavy grades, \$16.90@17.15; heavy mixed and good packers' very slow sale from \$16.70@16.90, while rough packers in small lots sold from \$15.75@16.25.

With light receipts of sheep and lambs at Chicago and all the Western markets the first two days of this week, prices were mostly 15 to 25c. per cwt. higher than the close of last week. On Wednesday, with estimated receipts of 11,000, the market opened slow with indications pointing to a little lower range of values before the close. However, we believe

any break will prove only temporary, as there is very little stuff in feed-lots to come before Spring lambs begin to move freely, which will not be much before the first of June. Only a few bunches of Spring lambs have been marketed so far and they have sold around 22c. Quotations: Wooled—Good to choice lambs, \$21.50@22.10; fair to medium, \$19@20; good to choice yearlings, \$18@19; good to choice wethers, \$16.75@17.50; fair to best ewes, \$16.50@17.25. Clipped—Good to choice lambs, \$17.75@18.25; fair to medium and heavy lambs, \$17@17.60; good to choice yearlings, \$15.50@16.25; good to choice wethers, \$15.25@15.75; good to choice, ewes, \$15@15.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 23. Cattle supply this week is about of the same volume as that of last week. The totals indicate approximately 24,000 for the period, of which 600 were Southerns. While the market has been active on the best killing cattle, and in these grades show an advance of perhaps 50c. over a week ago, it is just the contrary on the medium and light weight cattle, particularly the common grades. The latter trade is 50c. to 75c. lower than a week ago, and the sellers claim in spots a full dollar decline. Some very high priced cattle have been sold here this week. A three-car string of Missouri cattle sold on Monday at \$16.40, and on Tuesday several sales were made at \$17. These included cattle weighing better than 1,400 lbs., and also some light cattle weighing right at 1,100 lbs. The top was made on Tuesday on a load of 1,450-lb. Missouri fed steers which brought \$17.10, the highest price paid this year. Another record quarantine sale was made on Monday on a string of Alabama cattle which brought \$15.50. The bulk of the medium cattle ranges from \$12.50@14.75, the common ones \$10@12. In butcher cattle the prices are a little better than the close of last week, but not more than steady with a week ago. A few odd droves of yearlings changed hands up to \$14, but the bulk is quoted from \$11.50@12.50, with the plainer kinds around \$9@11. Best heavy weight cows are meeting with active demand, and are selling up to \$13 with the big end of the good cows at \$11@12.50, medium grade \$9@11. Common and light cows, including canners and cutters, \$7.25@8.50.

Hog receipts for the week are right at 61,000. Prices for the week have held to a steady basis until today, when a decline of 10@15c. is noted. The quality of the offerings is fair to good. Improved transportation facilities have affected the Eastern order buying trade, and have had a general effect in the direction of activity. Light hogs in the shipping weights continue to hold the preference with the buyers. Today quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.40@17.70; good heavies, \$17.25@17.40; rough, \$15.50@15.75; lights, \$17.60@17.75; pigs, \$15.25@17.50; bulk, \$17.40@17.70.

The count at the sheep house for the week ending today is about 3,500. The most of our offerings are shearlings, and the market on these has been strong and active for the entire week. Wool lambs, if strictly prime, are quoted up to \$22. Shearlings weighing 84 lbs. brought \$18.25 this week. Sheared yearlings weighing 85 lbs. sold up to \$17. Just what good fat sheep would bring is not certain, but there is no question but that they would sell at an unusually high price.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 23. Receipts today 9,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, 4,000 sheep, a loss of 2,200 cattle and a gain of 1,600 sheep compared with last Tuesday. Western markets, combined gained 18,000 cattle over the same day a year ago. Steer

trade was slow and weak in Chicago and active at steady to 10 cents higher here, with sharp competition in weighty classes. Colorado pulpers sold at another high record—\$17.25. Nebraska corn-feds at \$17.25. Hogs opened 5 to 10 cents higher, closed 10 cents lower to packers. Sheep prices averaged steady.

Weighty steers, and there was a fair supply for this season of the year, opened active at firm to 10 cents higher. Colorado pulpers sold up to \$17.25, just \$3.75 above the top in previous years and 25 cents above the former top this year. Many natives and westerns at \$16.50 to \$17.25 and Idahos at \$16.40. Plain lightweights down around \$14.50. Strong demand for butcher classes and prices firm to 15c. higher. Heifers \$13.50, mixed yearlings \$13.25@14.50. Bulls steady to firm, top \$13, stage \$16, calves steady to firmer, veals up to \$13 again.

There was a fair run of hogs here, 10,000, same as a week ago. Five markets lost 23,000. A few early sales of lightweights 5 to 10c. higher. Packers slow, and mostly weak to 10c. lower. Lightweights favored all day. Tops \$17.70, bulk \$17.20@17.50, against \$17.65 top and \$17.35@17.55 bulk of sales last Tuesday, indicating lower tendency in heavyweights, compared with a week ago. Pigs slow, not much change.

Another small increase in local supply of sheep and lambs, but not enough to satisfy the increasing demand. Fat sheep, breeding and feeding stock continue very scarce and firm. Mostly lambs on sale, opened slow and averaged steady. Colorados at \$21.65, clipped lambs \$18.10, record price. Goats scarce and steady. Light weight feeding lambs, \$20.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., April 23.

Receipts of cattle last week were nearly 50,000 head, the heaviest so far this year, but they appeared to be none too heavy for the demand and the market continued to advance the early part of the week. Later there was more or less of a reaction on the medium and light weight beeves, but values are higher than they have ever been at this point. This week the market has held up well on the choice, handy weight and heavy beeves, but has shown some further weakness on the commoner and lighter grades. Prime heavy steers scored a new high mark to-day of \$17.05, and bulk of the fair to good beeves are selling around \$15@16.25. Cows and heifers have advanced and weakened in sympathy with the beef steers, but they are still very high. Range of prices is from \$7.50 to \$13.50, the fair to good butcher and beef grades going largely around \$10@12. Veal calves continue steady at \$10@13, and bulls, stags, etc., are somewhat lower than a week ago, at \$8.50@12.50.

The run of hogs does not appear to be letting up any, 95,000 last week, but the market has not changed materially. Demand is still broad, although fluctuations are quite sharp from day to day. Both packers and shippers are favoring the light and butcher grades, and discriminating against the heavier and rougher loads. With 15,000 hogs here-to-day the market was 10@15c. lower. Tops brought \$17.35 as against \$17.20 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$16.65@16.90, as against \$16.85@17 a week ago.

Sheep and lamb supplies have been very moderate of late, and there has been a further advance of fully 50c. on both lambs and aged stock. Wooled lambs are selling at \$20.65@21.65; shorn at \$17@18; wooled yearlings \$15.50@17; wethers \$14.50@17, and ewes \$14@16.75. These prices are the highest they have ever been at this point.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 22, 1918.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
New York	1,835	4,253	2,846	10,222
Jersey City	3,240	5,935	8,796	8,414
Central Union	3,050	201	1,805	...
Totals	8,125	10,389	13,447	19,222
Totals last week	9,813	16,268	16,067	22,017

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Greenville, S. C.—An ice and refrigerating plant to cost \$54,000 will be built at Camp Sevier by the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Walhalla, S. C.—An ice and refrigerating plant will be installed by the Hetrick Hosiery Mills. Ice plant will have a capacity of 10 tons daily.

Atlanta, Ga.—The building of an ice factory, refrigerating plant and laundry at Camp Gordon is contemplated by the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Pensacola, Fla.—Contract has been let by D'Alemberte's Pharmacy for the installation of an ice cream plant. Equipment will include five-ton uniflow refrigerating machine with motor belt, etc.; 40 qt. direct expansion ice cream freezer with individual electric motor; insulation and cold storage doors and direct-expansion ammonia coils for hardening and milk rooms.

APPEAL TO STOP AMMONIA LEAKS.

In its campaign to stop ammonia waste through leakage and careless operation at refrigerating plants, the chemical division of the Food Administration has sent a letter to all refrigerating engineers asking their co-operation with plant managers for this purpose. The letter says, in part:

The United States Food Administration

needs the co-operation of every refrigerating engineer in the campaign it is conducting for conserving ammonia. By virtue of your standing in the profession you have great influence and authority with certain users of ammonia, which especially qualifies you for assisting in the work this division has undertaken; namely, the control of the distribution of ammonia and the stopping of all preventable losses so that there will be no waste, either by leakage or by the operation of unnecessary plants.

Unquestionably, the greatest source of ammonia loss is through avoidable leakage. Under normal conditions it may be left to the option of the plant owner whether or not he will permit these leaks and losses to continue. But at this time when every pound of ammonia used in the industries must be taken from a limited supply, all of which is urgently needed for war munitions, it becomes the patriotic duty of every plant owner to stop all leaks, and it also becomes the patriotic duty of every refrigerating engineer to see to it that they are stopped.

The annual consumption of ammonia by ice-making and refrigerating plants in the United States is approximately 25,000,000 pounds of anhydrous, or its equivalent in aqua. Of this, it is estimated that 20,000,000 pounds is lost through leaks, most of which can easily be stopped.

The latest returns show that many plants consume less than .05 of a pound per ton ice made (or its equivalent in refrigerating duty performed), while the average consumption is above .30 of a pound for the same unit of work. In other words, the average plants use six times as much ammonia per unit of work performed as the good plants—the plants

which are made and kept tight and intelligently handled.

Just as coal has been used so extravagantly in the past because of its abundance and low cost, so ammonia charges have been allowed to leak away because it was so easy to obtain a new supply. And the loss and costs of shutting down to fix leaks often amounted to more than the cost of the ammonia.

All this has now changed. The Government urgently needs all the ammonia or the raw materials entering into its production, and the purpose of this campaign is to awaken refrigerating engineers and ammonia users to the necessities of the present and the possibilities of the future. If we can stop the loss there will be a better chance of helping everybody to obtain enough ammonia to keep going, and also to warrant the installation of new plants that may be needed for the preservation of food.

While it has been demonstrated that it is possible to reduce the consumption 75 per



KEEPING UP QUALITY

Circumstances over which we had no control made it necessary to increase our prices, but our 20-year-old policy will not permit us to lower our standard of quality, or in any way abuse the confidence which our many customers have in YORK PRODUCTS.

During the past 20 years we have constantly sought ways and means to improve the quality of our Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery. This policy has been pursued up to the present time and will be continued in the future. This is our guarantee to the trade.

Safeguard your interests by adopting YORK QUALITY.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.



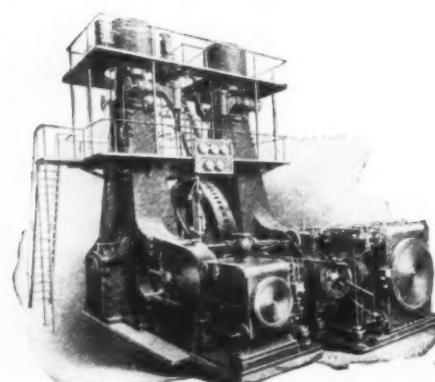
Leaking Ammonia Fumes are deadly as well as costly.

In such emergencies the

NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET
enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

Write for Catalog and Prices.

American-LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.
Branches in Principal Cities



**WHY not operate your
Plant with the
highest efficiency and
economy.**

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Trick Company
WATKINS & BROWN, PAUL & CO.
ICE MACHINERY SUPPLIED SINCE 1872

New York, N. Y.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Baltimore, Md.

Dallas, Texas

Atlanta, Ga.

St. Louis, Mo.

Los Angeles, Cal.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Stge. Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.

NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penn. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stge. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
SAVANNAH—Benton Transfer Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

cent, such results are hardly to be expected at once. But there is little doubt that it can be cut to 50 per cent if every one connected with the industry either directly or indirectly will do his bit, his duty, and stop the leaks.

You will find enclosed a copy of "Urgent Requests to Owners and Operators of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Plants for Saving Ammonia." This circular has been widely distributed and is being followed up with other literature, and there is reason to believe that in most cases the work which has already been done will be effective if the campaign is consistently and persistently continued.

Because of your ability and standing you are asked to assist in this campaign by giving it your personal, hearty, enthusiastic support.

By giving it publicity.

By pointing out to plant owners and engineers with whom you come in contact the advantages of keeping a tight system.

By recommending best methods of operation, or by advising when plants should not be operated at all.

By calling attention to the fact of munitions being as essential as men on the fighting line, and that every pound of ammonia saved will be converted into war munitions.

By showing that plants which use ammonia extravagantly will naturally and justly be closed first in case of extreme shortage.

By reporting directly to this division of the Food Administration plants which allow avoidable losses to continue after they have been pointed out.

All cannot take up arms, but every one can do his duty. Your duty, the duty of the ice-making and refrigerating industry, now is to prevent unnecessary ammonia loss, to stop the leaks, or see to it that they are stopped.

That you will avail yourself of the privilege of enlisting in this campaign there is no doubt, for the patriotic duty performed in saving ammonia at this time will make your co-operation a pleasure as well as a privilege.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Choice	823.00@24.00	823.50@24.00	824.00@24.50	823.00@24.00
Good	22.50@23.00	23.00@23.50	23.50@24.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	22.50@23.00	22.00@23.00	23.00@23.50	20.00@22.00
Common	21.00@22.00	22.30@23.00	22.30@23.00	18.00@20.00

Cows:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Good	21.00@21.75	21.50@22.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@21.00
Medium	20.00@21.00	20.50@21.00	21.00@22.00	19.00@20.00
Common	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	18.00@19.00

Bulls:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Good	19.75@20.00	19.50@20.00	19.00@19.50	.....
Medium	19.50@19.75	18.50@19.00	18.00@19.00	.....
Common	18.50@19.00	18.00@18.50	17.00@18.00	16.50@

Fresh lamb and mutton, western dressed:				
Lambs:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Choice	28.00@28.50	30.00@30.50	30.00@31.00	31.00@32.00
Good	27.00@28.00	29.00@30.00	30.00@30.50	30.00@31.00
Medium	25.00@27.00	28.00@29.00	.....	29.00@30.00

Yearlings:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Good	25.00@26.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium	22.00@23.00	.....	.....	.....

Mutton:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Good	26.00@28.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium	25.00@26.00	.....	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Choice	22.75@22.50	23.50@24.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00
Good	22.50@22.75	23.00@23.50	23.50@24.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	22.00@22.50	22.00@23.00	23.00@23.50	20.00@22.00
Common	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	18.00@20.00

Cows:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Good	21.00@21.25	21.00@22.00	22.00@22.50	20.00@21.00
Medium	20.00@21.00	20.00@20.50	21.00@22.00	19.00@20.00
Common	19.00@20.00	18.50@19.50	20.00@21.00	18.00@19.00

Bulls:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Good	19.00@20.00	19.50@20.00	19.00@19.50	.....
Medium	18.00@19.00	18.50@19.00	18.00@19.00	.....
Common	18.00@18.50	17.50@18.00	17.50@18.00	16.50@

Fresh lamb and mutton, western dressed:				
Lambs:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Choice	27.00@28.00	30.00@	29.00@30.00	31.00@32.00
Good	26.00@27.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00	30.00@31.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	29.00@30.00
Common	25.00@27.00	.....	.....	.....

Mutton:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Good	25.00@26.00	.....	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00
Medium	25.00@26.00	.....	.....	.....

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

You Can't Afford to Experiment Now

when conditions point to a fixed price being set for all products. You must "practice" in buying what you "preach" in selling—that which will make the **BEST INVESTMENT**. "PROFITS" are to be realized only in proportion to the **EFFICIENT** and **ECONOMICAL** operation of your plant.

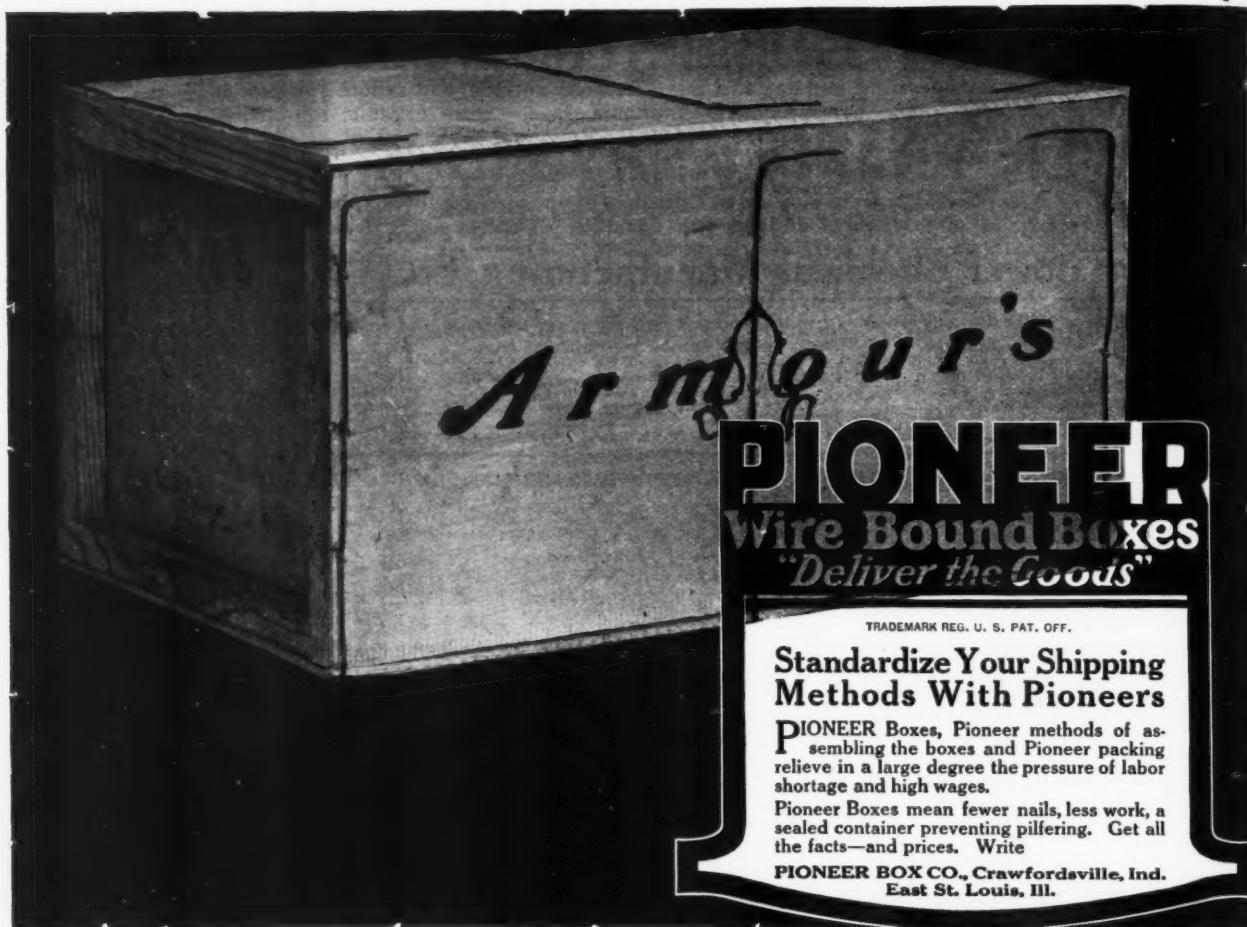
INVARIABLY the installation of "JAMISON" DOORS results in such promotion of **EFFICIENCY** and **ECONOMY** that larger facilities and new plants are necessary. This is evidenced by the fact that **OVER 50%** of our business is **REPEAT ORDERS**, which, being based on actual performance, proclaim most convincingly the merit and general satisfaction afforded. Another equally convincing fact is that our output exceeds that of all other makes **COMBINED**.

Our large stock of Standard Sizes and Specifications and most modern plant and facilities assure you of prompt shipment; making it all the more inadvisable for you to spend in repairs when, in your own mind, you are convinced a **NEW DOOR** is a **GOOD INVESTMENT**. Ask for our latest catalog.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO., Inc.

P. O. Box 39,

FORMERLY JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO. Hagerstown, Md., U. S. A.



Armour's

PIONEER
Wire Bound Boxes
"Deliver the Goods"

TRADEMARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

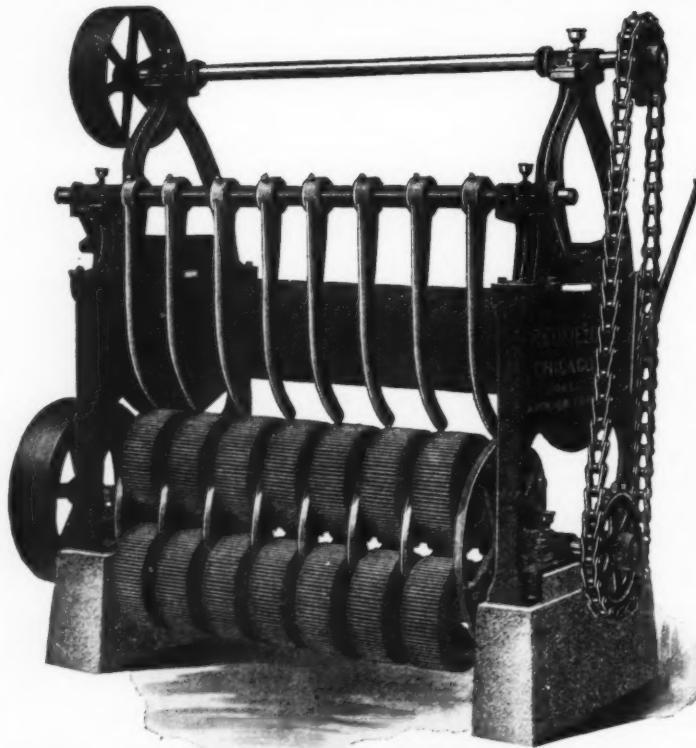
Standardize Your Shipping Methods With Pioneers

PIONEER Boxes, Pioneer methods of assembling the boxes and Pioneer packing relieve in a large degree the pressure of labor shortage and high wages.

Pioneer Boxes mean fewer nails, less work, a sealed container preventing pilfering. Get all the facts—and prices. Write

PIONEER BOX CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.
East St. Louis, Ill.

CHICAGO-METAL RING-DE-HAIRER



FLOOR SPACE 4'0" x 7'8"-H.P. 7½
CAPACITY 60 TO 240 PER HR.

Beaters Guaranteed To
Last For Years

CAST IRON THROUGHOUT
CLEANS PERFECTLY

ANY MACHINE MAY BE
Fitted With "CHICAGO"
METAL RING BEATERS

GUARANTEED FOR YEARS

Write for particulars

Robert S. Redfield
M'F'R
PACKING HOUSE MACHINERY
327 SO. LA SALLE ST.
CHICAGO

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BOOST FOR "BOSS" DEHAIRER.

The Ballard Packing Company, of Marion, Ind., recently installed a "Boss" Grate Dehairer and other "Boss" machines. The dehairer is taking the place of a machine used for only a few years. On April 9 this firm wrote The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, the manufacturers of "Boss" Dehairers, as follows:

"The dehairer does excellent work; we are convinced that it will handle the hogs as fast as we are prepared to take care of them. Your 'Boss' casing cleaning machine is also a success."

Readers interested in up-to-date machinery and equipment for packing and slaughterhouses can secure all information by addressing the Cincinnati firm.

PROBLEMS IN EVAPORATION

An interesting and handsomely illustrated publication on evaporation problems has been issued by the Swenson Evaporator Company of Chicago, covering all phases of the field. It shows pictures of the various types of Swenson evaporator installations, which have been so successful in the packinghouse field as in others. In an introductory way it says of the problems presented to Swenson engineers and designers:

"Dilute solutions are presented to us for evaporation having as low as 1½ per cent solids and in other cases of such concentration that the proportion of water to be eliminated is small. In the majority of evaporating plants the hot concentrated solution is quite fluid. However, we have had to handle cases where we finish to a mixture of liquid and solid that quickly solidifies.

"Characteristics of other solutions include the tendency to partial or complete precipitation of crystals during evaporation. This may take place while a liquid is being concentrated or in other cases start at a definite saturation point. Solutions may be composed of amorphous solids of glutinous properties. Another possibility is that certain ingredients in a solution cause a tendency to foam on boiling. Still other solutions are quite fluid, but of such high boiling point as to necessitate unusual steam temperatures.

"We could proceed indefinitely to name special properties and enumerate distinctive cases, but it is sufficient to say that for successful treatment of the problems arising we must approach them with an active imagination and a dependable knowledge of chemistry and mechanics.

"Practical experience is of paramount importance, but scientific facts judiciously applied are also necessary. A combination of practical experience and chemical engineering is what we have to offer for co-operation with our customer's engineers or advisors."

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., reports recent installations of refrigerating and ice-making equipment as follows:

Producers Mutual Dairy Association, San Diego, Cal.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

The French-Brothers-Bauer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; three 175-ton high-speed, vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines, each direct connected to a poppet valve engine, and condensing side complete, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 100-ton flooded freezing system and refrigerating system, including one 250- and one 100-ton horizon-

tal shell and tube brine cooler, 12,500 ft. of 2-in. direct expansion piping for ice cream hardening system, and a 24-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia accumulator.

Merchants Refrigerating Co., New York, N. Y.; two 300-ton high-speed, vertical single-acting, triple cylinder, enclosed type refrigerating machines, each direct connected to motor, and one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine, together with condensing side complete, including shell and tube flooded ammonia condensers, also refrigerating system, including three 300-ton horizontal shell and tube brine coolers; one additional liquid trap, 42 in. diameter by 8 ft. high, and one 4-in. x 7-in. York belt-driven aqua ammonia pump.

Atlantic Hygienic Ice Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 50-ton high-speed, vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, arranged for direct connection to motor, and miscellaneous material and apparatus for converting their freezing system to operate on our improved raw water flooded system.

Big Four Ice & Cold Storage Co., Waco, Texas; one 50-ton high-speed, vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine, and two 16-in. x 32-in. vertical single-acting ammonia compressors for replacing the compressors on their machine of another make, also a 16-in. x 8-ft. York vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Reid Ice Cream Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 75-ton high-speed, vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine, together with motor for driving it, and condensing side complete.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Ice Plant, Winslow, Ariz.; a 125-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a uniflow engine, and condensing side complete, also a 60-ton flooded freezing system and miscellaneous material for changing their freezing system to operate on the flooded system; one 22-in. x 28-in. uniflow engine for driving their vertical two-column machine, and a horizontal ammonia distiller.

Merchants Ice & Coal Co., Thirteenth and Papin streets, St. Louis, Mo.; two 125-ton high-speed, vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines.

Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co., Fulton, N. Y.; one 70-ton high-speed, vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine, three flooded double-pipe counter-current ammonia condensers and 12,000 ft. of 1½-in. direct expansion piping for bunkers.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; two 60-ton horizontal, double-acting, marine type refrigerating machines, condensing side and complete refrigerating system for the Steamship "Muscatine," also a complete set of spare parts.

Wegner Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; one 50-ton high-speed, vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete. This installation was made for the Larkin Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

F. M. & E. L. Young & J. F. Lightsey, Fairfax, S. C.; a 9-ton raw water, flooded freezing system and one double-pipe counter-current ammonia condenser, 19 ft. long, 10 pipes high, made of 1½-in. and 2-in. pipe.

Clarkdale Improvement Co., Clarkdale, Ariz.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, including flooded double-pipe ammonia condensers, also a 12-ton raw water flooded freezing system complete.

E. S. Leland, Troy, Kansas; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a 4-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Du Pont Engineering Corporation, agents, Wilmington, Del.; one 6-ton vertical single-

acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, also a refrigerating system, including 2,000 ft. of 1½-in. and 2-in. pipe. This installation was made for the United States Army, Ordnance Dept., Penniman, Va.

Rutherford County Creamery Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Coca Cola Bottling Co., cooling water, Wichita, Kan.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Funston Bottling Co., Camp Funston, Kan.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Empire Refineries, Inc., experimental purposes, Okmulgee, Okla.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Caddo Oil & Refining Co., Mooringsport, La.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fred Ellerbeck, Great Falls, Mont.; one 5-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Sanitary Meat Co., of Great Falls, Mont.

United Fruit Company Boat No. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. A duplicate of this installation was also made in their Boat No. 4.

W. J. Pavlicek, meats, North Braddock, Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

Linder Hardware Co., general store, Tulare, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

T. M. McNamara, prop., Capital Meat Market, Butte, Mont.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

Henderson Creamery, Henderson, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Purity Creamery Co., ice cream and creamery, Waco, Texas; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. P. Hoiland, ice, Gwin, Miss.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Hewitt Co-operative Creamery Co., Hewitt, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Corn Products Refining Co., restaurant, Argo, Ill.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This is the second machine installed for these parties at this location.

J. W. Miller & Sons Co., restaurant, Duluth, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Lincoln Produce & Refrigerating Co., produce and cold storage, Twin Falls, Idaho; one 25-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Donofrio Confectionery Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

McPike Drug Co., chocolate storage, Kansas City, Mo.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

(To be continued.)

Chicago Section

Do your Christmas shopping early.

There ain't no money in hawgs at \$17.35, except—for the packer. Naw!

We can forgive Hobson; he has done something. But that undertaker person!

It still holds good. "If we had some eggs we'd have ham and eggs, if we had some ham."

What the devil is a Bolshevik, anyhow? Acts like a cross between a nail-keg and a green window-shade!

Winter, like the Kaiser, is making a supreme effort to keep on, but it's back is broken. So's Bill's, we hope!

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$5,800 net to the buyer. Applications are in excess of transfers. Going up!

Oh, well! We usually have some kind of weather this time of year. You will agree with this if you think back over a few years.

Brent Dow Allinson, the teapot slacker, is now shooting snipes at Camp Grant, a real pacifist job. Also chambermaid for the horses, etc.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 20, 1918, averaged, for domestic beef, 18.42c. per pound.

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

Joe Ziegler, of J. B. Ziegler & Co., needs no tutoring in the grease business. He is doing a big business in a business way, and unostentatiously.

A few more hyphenated alliances need wiping out in different parts of the world. Anyhow, there are no allied Socialists of the World, thank goodness.

Begins to look like the Allies have the Kaiser where they want him. All Wellington (Haig) now needs is Blucher (Pershing), and the job is finished.

If you have something really worth while for the consideration of the packing and allied trades, why not give it the benefit of an introduction, at least? We can do it for you.

Woman on door-step with a broom, tramp sitting on the steps drinking coffee. Mrs. Farmer—You say you want work. Do you know anything about "curing hams"? Tramp—Why, it depends altogether on what ails your hams, lady. If it's frost-bites, flexibites, snake-bites, or dog-bites, I'm your doctor!

Of course, Germany ought to be paid for robbing Belgium, Northern France, Roumania, Armenia, Servia, Poland, et al, of everything possible to send to Germany. Germany will be paid, in full, for everything, including rape, murder, arson and every other beastly act it has been guilty of—paid with compound interest, too.

The team from Swift & Company won the five men bowling championship of the stock-

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.
PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Wm. H. Knebans, Associate Engr.
Cable Address Pacarco

yards this week, and also the challenge cup donated by Thomas E. Wilson, by shooting 2,748, high score in a special bowling tournament at the Palace alleys. The winners nosed out the Armours by hitting a 1,002 count in their final game for the best team score of the tournament. E. A. Groth, rolling with the Swifts, got special prize for the highest individual score of 236, and John Hartwick of the Cudahys rolled 594 for high series.

MAY NOW MARKET HENS

The Food Administration's order forbidding the sale of live or fresh-killed hens, adopted for the purpose of egg conservation, is rescinded after today. The regulation prohibiting licensed dealers from buying or selling this type of fowl, in force since February 23, was to have remained effective until April 30. Weather conditions have brought about an early laying and hatching period, however, and the Food Administration believes that the regulation has served its purpose. The notice says:

In order to test out the effect of the prohibition, inquiries have been made in the principal chicken-producing states as to the result on production of eggs and chicks. Replies received from twenty-three states which produce about 80 per cent of the chickens in the country indicate that the regulation has had an extremely beneficial effect. Ten states, which account for only a minor part of the nation's poultry stocks, report either no particular benefit or opposition by the producers.

It is estimated that in the New York, Chicago and Boston markets alone at least three and a third million hens capable of producing eggs and increasing the country's flocks have been saved, due to the hearty cooperation and support of the industry. The Food Administration expresses appreciation for the patriotic manner in which the industry has observed the regulations, which were designed to prevent rapid disintegration of the egg and poultry stocks and at the same time to provide for normal future supplies.

In lifting the restrictions, the Food Administration appeals to the farmers not to begin rushing their hens to market, but to send them gradually. Too many birds sent from the farms immediately upon suspension of the regulation will glut the markets and result in heavy loss from spoilage. Fully as important it considers the necessity for retaining on the farms all hens which are still laying.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHIEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!" THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

“EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES”
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MURRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

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CHICAGO

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

ALLBRIGHT-NELL GET WEIR PLANS

One of the oldest houses in the packing-house machinery business, the Weir & Craig Manufacturing Company, has retired from this field after a career of nearly 50 years. The surviving member of the original concern, Robert Weir, is retiring at the age of 82 years to enjoy the remainder of his days in comfort and leisure. Though past 80, Mr. Weir is still hale and hearty, and as spry as a youth.

Before retiring, however, Mr. Weir took steps to see that his packinghouse machinery assets were left in good hands. He desired to protect his old customers by leaving his patterns and drawings in control of a reliable and progressive concern in the same line, and

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange,
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1854 New York, N. Y.

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

**OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCONUT OIL**

United States Food Administration License Number G-82091

he selected the Allbright-Nell Company, of Chicago, for this purpose. All his patterns and drawings of special packinghouse machinery he turned over to them, and they will continue the manufacture of these lines in their well-known reliable fashion.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 15	25,290	2,554	60,919	13,142
Tuesday, April 16	17,276	2,260	24,475	12,399
Wednesday, April 17	8,420	2,319	22,552	7,245
Thursday, April 18	10,914	8,655	37,447	9,450
Friday, April 19	7,736	1,360	35,547	11,196
Saturday, April 20	2,389	109	14,451	4,893

	Total last week	78,025	22,317	195,791	58,328
Previous week	69,817	23,453	208,538	57,366	
Year ago	48,345	18,425	115,218	81,466	
Two years ago	41,981	17,028	151,184	71,116	

SHIPMENTS.

	Monday, April 15	3,949	10,452	688
Tuesday, April 16	2,818	71	9,147	1,966
Wednesday, April 17	2,912	6	6,229	1,293
Thursday, April 18	2,771	4	7,362	2,190
Friday, April 19	2,727	5	7,953	978
Saturday, April 20	283	...	3,978	1,479

	Total last week	15,490	86	45,121	8,594
Previous week	16,637	236	47,947	12,481	
Year ago	11,313	25	13,724	16,193	
Two years ago	10,513	453	19,551	10,229	

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle	1,052,033	828,100
Hogs	3,186,834	2,596,602
Sheep	957,863	1,125,136
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:		
Week ending April 20, 1918	650,000	
Previous week	670,000	
for week, 1917	484,000	
for week, 1916	516,000	
Total year to date	11,235,000	
Same period, 1917	9,788,000	
Same period, 1916	11,096,000	
Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to April 20, 1918, and the same period a year ago:		
Cattle	250,000	543,000
Previous week	211,000	585,000
1917	159,000	403,000
1916	132,000	430,000
1915	129,000	301,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918	3,296,000	9,195,000	2,643,000
1917	2,624,000	8,330,000	3,110,000
1916	2,510,000	9,243,000	3,060,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	26,400
Armour & Co.	3,100
Anglo-American	21,200
Swift & Co.	14,500
Hammond Co.	14,200
Morris & Co.	19,500
Boyd-Linham	7,600
Western P. Co.	8,400
Roberts & Oake	4,800
Miller & Hart	4,900
Independent P. Co.	4,700
Brennan P. Co.	5,200
Others	13,200
Totals	149,700
Previous week	162,200
Year ago	99,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs
This week	\$15.35	\$17.55	\$15.90	\$19.50
Previous week	14.55	17.50	15.75	19.10
Cor. week, 1917	11.55	15.80	11.90	14.15
Cor. week, 1916	9.15	0.50	8.10	10.50
Cor. week, 1915	7.75	7.55	7.95	0.75
Cor. week, 1914	8.45	8.60	5.85	7.55
Cor. week, 1913	8.10	8.90	6.35	8.20
Cor. week, 1912	7.75	7.79	6.25	8.40
Cor. week, 1911	5.80	6.09	3.95	5.20

*Highest on record.

CATTLE.

	Good to choice steers.	13,250	17,50
Yearlings, good to choice	11,000	15,50	
Stockers and feeders	8,500	12,25	
Good to choice cows.	9,000	12,00	
Good to choice heifers.	9,000	12,25	
Fair to good cows.	7,750	8,75	
Canneries	6,500	7,35	
Cutters	7,000	7,35	
Bologna bulls	8,500	9,90	
Butcher bulls	9,000	11,00	
Heavy calves	9,000	11,00	
Veal calves	12,000	14,50	

HOGS.

	Prime light butchers.	\$17.50@17.85
Fair to fancy light	17.40@17.85	
Medium wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.	17.40@17.70	
Heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.	17.25@17.70	
Choice heavy packing	17.00@17.35	
Figs, fair to good.	16.75@17.00	
Stags (subject to \$0 lbs. dockage).	15.50@16.50	
	17.00@18.25	

SHEEP.

	Good to choice wethers.	\$16.00@17.00
Good to choice ewes.	15.00@17.00	
Shorn earlings	15.00@17.25	
Western lambs, good to choice.	18.00@21.50	
Colorado lambs	20.00@22.00	
Native lambs, good to choice.	18.00@20.75	
Shorn lambs	15.50@16.25	
Shorn wethers	13.00@13.60	

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1918

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$47.50	\$47.50	\$47.20	\$47.30
LARD—(For 100 lbs.)—				
May	25.20	25.20	24.87	24.90
July	25.42	25.47	25.15	25.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	23.35	23.35	23.02	23.02
July	23.87	23.87	23.50	23.52

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1918.

	PORK—(Per bbl.)—
May	47.30
July	47.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
May	23.00
July	23.50

	TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1918.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
May	47.80
July	25.02
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
May	22.92
July	23.37

	WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1918.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
May	47.50
July	47.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
May	24.77
July	25.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
May	22.85
July	23.30

	FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1918.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	
May	47.25
July	46.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	
May	24.85
July	25.17
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	
May	22.75
July	23.32

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	30	23
Native Sirloin Steaks	35	24
Native Porterhouse Steaks	40	30
Native Pot Roasts	25	20
Rib Roasts from light cattle	22	18
Beef Stew	18	22
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	23	25
Corned Rumps, Native	23	25
Corned Ribs	28	20
Corned Flanks	28	20
Round Steaks	28	22
Round Roasts	28	25
Shoulder Roasts	22	25
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	22	25

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	35	28
Fore Quarters, fancy	25	20
Legs, fancy	35	28
Stew	20	25
Cheeks, shoulder, per lb.	28	20
Cheeks, rib and loin, per lb.	40	35
Cheeks, French, each	15	12
Mutton.		
Legs	22	25
Stew	16	18
Shoulders	24	25
Hind Quarters	25	28
Fore Quarters	18	22
Rib and Loin Chops		

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	23	@24
Good native steers.....	22	@23
Native steers, medium.....	21	@22
Heifers, good.....	19	@20
Cows.....	16	@18
Hind Quarters, choice.....	16	@28
Fore Quarters, choice.....	21	

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	40	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	38	
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	37	
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	32	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	50	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	44	
Steer Loin Ends (lips).....	28	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	27	
Cow Short Loins.....	38	
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	17	@20
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	30	
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	23	
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	20	
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	19	
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	25	
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	24	
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	25	
Rolls.....	20	
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	17	
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	22	
Cow Rounds.....	17	
Flank Steak.....	21	
Rump Butts.....	20	
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	17	
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	16	
Cow Chucks.....	18	
Boneless Chucks.....	18	
Steer Plates.....	18	
Briskets, No. 1.....	18	
Briskets, No. 2.....	17	
Shoulder Clods.....	16	
Steer Naval Ends.....	15	
Cow Naval Ends.....	11	
Fore Shanks.....	15	
Hind Shanks.....	15	
Hanging Tenderloins.....	15	
Trimmings.....	8	

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Hearts.....	11	
Tongues.....	21	
Sweetbreads.....	24	
Os. Tall, per lb.....	10	@11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	7	
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	8	
Livers.....	10	6 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	10	

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	15	@18
Light Carcass.....	18	@20
Good Carcass.....	21	@23
Good Saddles.....	25	@27
Medium Racks.....	12 1/2	@13
Good Racks.....	18	@19

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	10	@10 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	22	6 1/2
Calf Livers.....	21	@24

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs.....	28	
Round Dressed Lambs.....	30	
Saddles, Caul.....	32	
R. D. Lamb Fore.....	28	
Caul Lamb Fore.....	27	
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	33	
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	20	
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	28	
Good Sheep.....	27	
Medium Saddles.....	32	
Good Saddles.....	32	
Good Fore.....	24	
Medium Racks.....	24	
Mutton Legs.....	32	
Mutton Loins.....	30	
Mutton Stew.....	21	
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4	
Sheep Heads, each.....	11 1/2	@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	25 1/2	
Pork Loins.....	27	
Lard.....	25	
Tenderloins.....	34	@14 1/2
Spare Ribs.....	23	
Butts.....	18	
Hocks.....	16	
Trimmings.....	18	
Extra Lean Trimmings.....	20	
Tails.....	15 1/2	
Shoats.....	10 1/2	
Pigs' Feet.....	6	
Pigs' Heads.....	13 1/2	
Blade Bones.....	9	
Blade Meat.....	18	
Cheek Meat.....	17	
Hog Livers, per lb.....	4	
Neck Bones.....	6	
Skinned Shoulders.....	21 1/2	@22
Pork Hearts.....	11 1/2	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	9	
Pork Tongues.....	21	
Slip Bones.....	10	
Tall Bones.....	10	
Brains.....	10 1/2	@11 1/2
Backfat.....	20 1/2	
Hams.....	29	
Calas.....	23	
Bellies.....	36	

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	17	
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	16 1/2	
Choice Bologna.....	17 1/2	
Frankfurters.....	23	
Liver, with beef and pork.....	15 1/2	
Tongue and blood.....	22 1/2	
Minced Sausage.....	19	
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	21 1/2	
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	22 1/2	
Special Compressed Sausage.....	23	
Berliner Sausage.....	24 1/2	
Oxford Lean Butts.....	25	
Polish Sausage.....	20 1/2	
Garlic Sausage.....	20 1/2	
Country Smoked Sausage.....	19 1/2	
Country Sausage, fresh.....	22 1/2	
Port Sausage, bulk or link.....	19 1/2	
Port Sausage, short link.....	20	
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	20 1/2	
Luncheon Roll.....	21 1/2	
Delicatessen Leaf.....	19 1/2	
Jellied Roll.....	20	

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	38	
German Salami.....	35 1/2	
Italian Salami (new goods).....	39	
Holsteiner.....	32 1/2	
Metwurst.....	31	
Farmer.....	33	
Cervelat, new.....	37 1/2	

SAUSAGE IN BRINE.

Bologna, kits.....	2.30	
Bologna, 3/4 lbs.....	3.00	@10.50
Pork, link, kits.....	2.50	
Pork, link, 3/4 lbs.....	3.00	@11.55
Pork, sausage, kits.....	2.50	
Pork sausage, 3/4 lbs.....	3.45	@12.00
Frankfurts, kits.....	2.60	
Frankfurts, 3/4 lbs.....	3.60	@12.75
Blood sausage, kits.....	2.30	
Blood sausage, 3/4 lbs.....	3.10	@11.50
Liver sausage, kits.....	2.50	
Liver sausage, 3/4 lbs.....	3.30	@11.60
Head cheese, kits.....	2.45	
Head cheese, 3/4 lbs.....	3.25	@11.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 337-lb. barrels.....	\$14.50	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.30	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—	
Pickled Pork Shouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—	

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/4.....	4.10	
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.....	7.95	
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.....	28.50	@31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/4.....	1.80	
Corned beef hash, No. 1.....	2.90	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	33.50	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75	
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	12.00	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00	
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	—	

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	40.00	
Plate Beef.....	39.00	
Prime Mess Beef.....	40.00	
Mess Beef.....	39.00	
Beef Hams, 220 lbs. to bbl.....	—	
Rump Butts.....	42.00	
Mess Pork.....	51.00	
Clear Fat Backs.....	55.00	
Family Back Pork.....	49.50	
Bean Pork.....	43.50	

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	27 3/4	
Pure lard, lard.....	26 3/4	
Lard, substitute, tcs.....	24	
Lard compounds.....	23 1/4	
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	22 1/4	
Cook's and bakers' shortening tubs.....	23 1/4	
Barrels, 3/4c. over tapers, half barrels, 3/4c. over tapers; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 3/4c. to 1c. over tapers.....	23 1/4	
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi. cargo.....	23 1/2	@27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	24	@30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	29 1/4	
Shortenings, 30@80 lb. tubs.....	22	
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28	

DRY SALT MEATS.

Boxed, loose are 1/4c. less, 1 case.....	23 1/2	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	27 1/2	
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	31	
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	31	
Rib Bellies, 26@32 avg.....	31	
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.....	25	
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	25	
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.....	25	
Extra Short Clears.....	25	
Extra Short Ribs.....	25	
Butts.....	30	
Bacon meat, 1/4c. more.....	19.85	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	60 30	

</tbl

Retail Section

THRIFT STAMP DAY.

Monday, May 6, will be known and observed throughout the United States as Thrift Stamp Day. On that day every store, every shop, stand, booth, counter and individual in the land selling goods of any character at retail should urge every customer to accept one or more 25-cent Thrift Stamps as part of his or her change on every purchase.

This, of course, applies to purchases where the amount of money handed to the clerk involves the return of 25 cents or more in change. Where the customer's change would be less than 25 cents, the clerk, before accepting the customer's money, should ask the customer, if he or she will include a 25-cent Thrift Stamp in the purchase. In this way the customer will be induced to hand the clerk another quarter for a Thrift Stamp.

Example No. 1: A woman enters a store, makes a 20-cent purchase and hands the clerk a half dollar. The clerk asks her if she will accept a 25-cent Thrift Stamp as part of her change. If she assents, the clerk thereupon hands her the article purchased, one 25-cent Thrift Stamp and five cents in cash.

Example No. 2: Another woman enters the store and purchases a 20-cent article, but only hands the clerk a quarter. Whereupon the clerk asks her if she will include a 25-cent Thrift Stamp with her purchase. If she assents, she must, of course, hand the clerk another quarter for the Thrift Stamp.

Example No. 3: A man enters the store, buys a two dollar article and hands the clerk a five dollar bill. The clerk asks him how many 25-cent Thrift Stamps he will accept as part of his change. He replies "a dollar's worth," whereupon the clerk hands him the two dollar article purchased, four Thrift Stamps and two dollars in cash.

In some lines of business it may not be practical to ask customers to take a 25-cent Thrift Stamp with every purchase. For example, the 5 and 10-cent stores. The same thing may apply to retail stores located in poor neighborhoods. In these cases customers could be asked to take one 25-cent Thrift Stamp with every dollar's worth of goods purchased.

This is why you are urgently requested to modify or adapt this Thrift Stamp Day plan to make it practical for your line of business and in order to obtain the best results. Always keep the main idea before you—that on May 6, 1918, your business should stand shoulder to shoulder with every other business in the country, and work for Uncle Sam and Victory by endeavoring to get as many Thrift Stamps as possible into the hands of the people, and as many quarters as possible into the hands of the United States Government.

And remember, working for the success of Thrift Stamp Day is not only good patriotism, but also good business. Thrift Stamp Day will not be a handicap to business in the United States, but a boom to business

throughout the country. Here is one war "drive" that will prove a tremendous boost to the business of every manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber and retailer in the land. How big a boost depends upon you.

PACKERS' NEW DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Packers and wholesale meat dealers of Los Angeles, Calif., have changed their system of deliveries to retail markets. The city has been divided into two zones, and only one delivery a day is being made by each packer or wholesaler in each zone, the wagons leaving for the first zone promptly at eight o'clock each morning, and deliveries for the second zone leaving packinghouses promptly at one o'clock in the afternoon. Orders that are not in before these delivery hours are held over until the following day.

Previous to the establishment of the delivery system the different sections of the city were covered twice and, and often three and four times each day. If the retailer ran short of any product or had forgotten to order it, his usual practice was to call up the packer and insist on immediate delivery. This meant that a truck capable of carrying two tons often would be compelled to drive many miles with a very small order, sometimes covering the same territory several times each day, whereas under the new system trucks go out fully loaded.

While the former plan of making deliveries was in operation, each packinghouse had a night force putting up the orders, and their wagons left anywhere from five to six o'clock in the morning, but now the night force has been eliminated entirely, as the day crew that comes on at six o'clock is able to handle the eight o'clock delivery. Mileage covered by the trucks has been decreased nearly 50 per cent.

This innovation has caused some complaint on the part of retailers, but as it is

necessary for them to anticipate their wants for a day only, they are becoming accustomed to the change. Many of them realize that the excessive service was an expense which had to be covered by the cost of meat, and they are heartily in favor of the change.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Walter Pulsifer has sold his meat business in Farmington, N. H., to Harry F. Nutter.

Mayer G. Fuerth, a butcher and grocer of 282 Washington avenue, Newark, N. J., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,791, and assets, \$1,536.

Frederick Swenson, for many years in the meat business, died at his home, 7 Mattson avenue, Worcester, Mass., after a long illness.

Owen Hartle has closed his meat market on East Franklin street, Hagerstown, Md.

The meat market at Magazine, Ark., conducted by Hooper & Camp, has been destroyed by fire.

Adolph Snyder, a butcher at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$11,459 and assets of \$6,260.

H. O. Chappell and F. M. Wise have purchased the Lewin Market at 2411 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

The Wilson Meat Market at Binger, Okla., has been taken over by Ira Daniels.

Mrs. T. C. Berry will open a grocery and meat market in Gueda Springs, Kansas.

An interest in the W. H. Dougherty grocery and meat market at Covington, Okla., has been purchased by Bert McLean.

The J. A. Mowrey butcher shop in Wilsey, Kansas, has been leased by R. J. DeLong.

Oscar Devinish has purchased the meat market in Mt. Hope, Kansas, formerly conducted by L. J. Enge.

A line of groceries will be added to the meat market of Wick & Son in Douglas, Kansas.

Guy O. Duggin has purchased the meat market of L. L. Longfellow in Woodward, Okla.

A. P. Higgins is opening a meat and grocery business at Stevens Point, Wis.

Harry Billings has disposed of his interest in the City Meat Market, Solomon, Kan., to his partner, Geo. Waddell.

E. M. Hawkins has purchased the grocery stock of John Gerlach in La Crosse, Kan., but Mr. Gerlach continues the meat market.

John Kruger has purchased the interest of E. Baldwin in the Leader Meat Market, Henryetta, Okla.

P. R. Neville, who conducted a meat market in Maquoketa, Ind., died following an operation.

Gus Mayer, of Middletown, Ohio, has purchased a meat market in Germantown, Ohio.

Guy Jackson has moved his meat business from 119 North Fourth street to 101 North Fourth street, Terre Haute, Ind.

A meat market will be erected on Clark avenue, Republic, Wash., by the Republic Meat & Ice Company.

J. H. Joohnke will open a meat market in Osseo, Wis.

Alvin Sutton has moved his meat business from Merrill, Wis., to Rhinelander, Wis.

B. S. Haag opened a meat market in Rockford, Minn.

A meat market has been opened in New York Mills, Minn., by Adolph Mueller.

Your \$50 Bond

It will protect 1,000 soldiers from smallpox and 666 from typhoid. It will assure the safety of 139 wounded soldiers from lockjaw, the germs of which swarm in Belgian soil.

It will render painless 400 operations, supply 2 miles of bandages—enough to bandage 555 wounds.

It will care for 160 injuries in the way of "first-aid packets."

It will furnish adhesive plaster and surgical gauze enough to benefit thousands of wounded soldiers.

Every purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond performs a distinct individual service to his country and to our boys fighting in France.

Fred Radde bought the meat business in Watertown, Minn., formerly conducted by William Carlson.

J. D. Moorehouse has taken charge of the meat market he recently purchased in Steele City, Neb.

Henry McCoy has resumed the management of the McCoy meat market in Ulysses, Neb.

J. Macek has closed out his meat market in Surprise, Neb.

L. Lescault and G. W. Monyhun have purchased the meat and grocery business in Cherokee, Okla., of Joe Ingle.

Lane & Whisler have purchased the Delameter & Adkins City Meat Market at 204 East Third street, Bartlesville, Okla.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

Country calfskins are reported sold at 35c.; previous business was at 32c. Deacons are quoted at \$2.15@2.35, and light calf at \$2.35 @2.55 nominal. Kipskins are wanted and in very small supply. Accurate quotations are hard to arrive at owing to the rapid advances of calfskins and lack of offerings of 20c. kipskins. Country holders lately realized 20c. for kipskins, but are now talking up to 25c. City kipskins recently sold for 22c., but nothing is now available at less than 30c., while packer skins are held for 32c. Buyers decline to consider such prices as yet, while holders think it only a question of time before trading will be forced at their ideas.

Later.—Calfskins strong. Rumors of business on Chicago cities at over 45c. is still unconfirmed. Bids of 46c. reported for packers' tanneries.

HORSEHIDES are quiet. Buyers refuse to accept tanners' low bids and buyers decline to raise their ideas. No data on Government maximum prices have been received other than that present levels are to continue the market. Tanners talk \$6.50@6.75 for common country hides, while sellers usually talk \$7, there having been only one sale at below that rate locally. City hides are quoted at \$7.25@7.75 nominal; ponies and glues quoted at \$3.25@3.75 and coltskins at \$1@1.40 nominal.

HOGSKINS are quiet and unchanged at \$1@1.20 nominal for the average country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigs skin strips quoted at \$1@1.0c. last paid, as to size. No. 2's are quoted at \$0.9c. and No. 3 strips at \$0.6@0.7c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Nothing is going on in the pelt markets, due mainly to the limited stocks of skins unsold. Holders talk firm figures, owing to the good outlet for both pulled wools and pickled skins, mainly for Government consumption. Last sales of packer sheep and lambskins were at \$5@5.15, as to lots and points. Shearlings last sold at \$2 for straight run. Government needs will ab-

sorb all coat and mitten skins, and the authorities have virtually taken over all stocks. Dry Western pelts are quoted at 40@45c. nominal and pickled skins range at \$10@15 dozen nominal.

Later.—Shearlings brought \$2.20; now held at \$2.25.

New York.

PACKER HIDES are active. All the packers cleaned up this week on native steers; butt branded steers and Colorado steers at 27½c. for April production native steers; 26c. for butt branded steers, and 25c. for Colorados. One packer sold 3,500 native steers, 4,000 butts and Colorados. Another sold 4,000 native steers and 4,200 butts and Colorados. One other holder sold 5 cars native steers and 4 cars butts and Colorados. Another packer sold 4 cars native steers and 3 car butts and Colorados. Still one other killer sold 2 cars native steers and one car butts and Colorados. A Jersey City packer also sold 3 cars native steers and 2 cars butts and Colorados. Two of the above packers sold about 7,000 March native steers at 25½c. Small packer hides active. About 3,500 Brooklyn all weight cows January, February and March salting sold at 18½c. Deals are pending for other lots of nearby cows and steers.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to show strength. Sales have been made the past week of good Middle West extremes, short-haired and free of grubs, at 19@19½c. Butts are in more demand, and recent offerings of grub free selections that were made at 17c. are now held at 18c. Ohio dealers are now asking 20c. for choice extremes from best shipping points. A car of Pennsylvania extremes nearly all short-haired is offered at 18½c. Southerners are not in demand and ranges from 13@17c. flat for all weights according to section, etc. New York State and New England, all weight hides, are nominal at 14@17c. A car of Canadian butts, full salting, is offered at 16c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market is strong and advancing. About 2,000 New York city calfskins, 5@7 lbs., sold at \$3.95. Previous sales were made at \$3.85@3.90. New York city, 7@9 lbs. and 9@12 lbs., last sold at \$4.85@5.75. Dealers are now talking \$4, \$5 and \$6. Kips are stronger. Dealers are asking \$7.25 for 17 lbs. and up. New York city green skins were advanced this week 5c. per pound to butchers. Outside skins are firmer.

HORSEHIDES.—The market is steady. Western advices state the market weak, but locally small sales are being made at unchanged prices. Countries in small parcels are selling at \$7.50, and two small lots of

dealers' mixed cities and countries sold at \$7.75 flat for number twos. About 400 renderers' hides sold at \$8. There is a good demand for butts. Fronts are nominal at \$5.75 @6.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market is stronger. About 10,000 La Blancas, frigorifico steers sold at 31@31½c.; 8,000 Bahia Blanca steers, November, December and January salting sold at 31½c. ex-dock New York. Cables also give a sale of 16,000 La Plata steers at \$58 Argentine gold. Reports are current that no more steamers will arrive for some time. There is a good demand for hides on spot with offerings limited. In Mexicans one lot of 2,400 frontiers sold at 18c. Mexico City packers are held at 24c.; regular campos at 20@21c.; 1,000 Valparaiso Chileans are offered at 25c.; 2,600 green salted Chinas, 48@50 lbs., sold at 25c.

Boston.

The hide market continues to strengthen, especially on the better grades. A demand continues for choice light weight hides, and trading is being done around 19c. for short-haired, free of grub extremes from the Middle Western sections. Deliveries are such that many dealers are holding their hides and find the market going in their favor. Some dealers are talking as high as 20c. selected for extra quality stock. The buff market is also showing a little firmer tone, with prices quoted around 17@18c. for the best selections. Current stock in both extremes and buffs is held nominally around 15c. The recent improvement in the leather market has given tanners more confidence in buying raw material. There is also considerable interest in the proposed price regulation. It is the belief in the trade that if prices are fixed they will be somewhat in the neighborhood of 20c. for extremes and 18c. for buffs. This, of course, is wholly guess work at the present time.

The calfskin market is taking on a stronger tone for New England skins in sympathy with the recent advances in the New York and Chicago markets. Dealers here believe that with New York skins held at a \$4 basis they should get at least \$3.25 for 5 to 7's from New England sections. Improvements in the leather market and the higher prices now asked for good colored stock are an incentive to tanners to make purchases of raw material. There is a strong demand for colored leather which necessitates a good quality calfskin, and it is this class of stock which is now in demand.

We will send you a copy of the Bay State Fisherman each month if you send us your name and address.

Bay State Fishing Co.

30 Fish Pier
Boston, Mass.

Western Sausage and Provision Co., Inc.

Packers and Exporters of

PROVISIONS and CANNED SPECIALTIES

FANCY SAUSAGES FOR ALL NATIONS

Virginia Razorback and Westphalia Style Hams Our Specialty

336 GREENWICH STREET



NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1876

R. O'BRIEN & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in All
Kinds of Fresh and Frozen

FISH

THE ONLY INDEPENDENT FIRM ON BOSTON FISH PIER

Boston Fish Pier
BOSTON, MASS.

We will be pleased
to quote you.

New York Section

Henry L. Maus, a butcher of No. 919 Eagle avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,000 and no assets.

Fred A. Hart, of Chicago, president of F. A. Hart & Co., the big casings house, was breezing around the trade in New York this week.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Groneberg, a butcher at No. 359 Second avenue. He made an assignment Monday.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 20, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 20.96 cents per pound.

Manager William T. Harrington, of Swift's Gansevoort Market branch, returned to his duties this week after an enforced vacation of several weeks, due to illness.

Vice-president M. H. Heyman, of Morris & Company, was in New York this week on his way to Washington and Old Point Comfort. Mr. Heyman always gets a warm welcome from his old friends here.

General Manager C. J. Higgins, of Morris & Company's Eastern territory, has gone "over the top" with his Liberty Bond campaign among Morris employees, and will have a big total to report on closing day.

Representatives of many lines of trade in New York are attacking the New York City Commissioner of Markets for his scheme of buying and selling food under city auspices. The controversy is getting very warm, and the fur has already begun to fly.

Vice-president V. D. Skipworth, of Wilson & Company, was in New York this week on his way back from Washington. W. C. Buethe, assistant treasurer of the company, and J. E. Castino, of the general superintendent's office at Chicago, were also among the visitors.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 20, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 56½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 18,375 lbs.; Brooklyn, 100 lbs.; total, 18,484 lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 62½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 22 lbs.; total, 84½ lbs.

Chicago lost one of its trading lights for a few days, and New York found it. Meaning that J. S. Hoffman, president of J. S. Hoffman Company, Inc., is in town to look over the Franklin street branch of his company. Not that it needed looking over while the energetic Double S. is on the job, but the extensive office alterations, new coolers, etc., brought the big chief here for a flying visit.



It is the function of the Advisory Trades Committee "Rainbow Division" to Organize the Various Business Interests of New York into compact and efficient working units to sell Liberty Bonds to themselves.

MEAT TRADE MAKING FINAL DRIVE.

The Wholesale and Retail Meat Trades Committee for Greater New York in the Third Liberty Loan campaign is making its final drive this week for subscriptions to the loan. The aim is to go "over the top" with a total of \$10,000,000 from the meat trades in New York.

Up to the time of going to press the total of subscriptions reported to the committee was over \$800,000. This is less than one-tenth the desired amount, but the committee is not discouraged. The last week is expected to see a tremendous increase in subscriptions. Meat men are notoriously slow movers, but when they get going they go fast. And it is the hope of Chairman Joseph and his associates that with the aid of the big subscriptions expected from the packers the desired goal may be reached.

Every effort will be made from now on to push the "drive" in all directions. The retail butchers under general Chairman Charles Grismer have turned in more than 25 per cent. of the totals so far reported. This is a fine showing, but Mr. Grismer and his committeemen are not satisfied with it, and are going to try to do a lot more in the last week. They are really waking up the retail butchers this time.

The kosher butchers will hold East and West Side rallies during the week, in the neighborhood of the slaughtering plants, and expect good results from them. Chairman Pivnik is showing great executive ability in this campaign.

The wholesalers, provision men, slaughterers and branch house men are all hard at work. The packers' branch houses will turn in a splendid showing, including everybody from beef luggers up. In the wholesale divi-

sion the United Dressed Beef Company and Swift's East Side plant have already reported 100 per cent. subscriptions, entitling them to honor flags, and other plants are coming into line.

The Liberty Day parade on Friday gave the meat men a lot of steam to start their final week. The meat trades' division formed at Seventh avenue and Ninth street, headed by a band and banners. First came Chairman Leo Joseph and the members of the general committee. Following them each sub-committee had 20 men in line, each branch of the trade being represented by its leaders, and they all marched with enthusiasm and were warmly received.

At a meeting of the Wholesale and Retail Meat Trades Committee held on April 19 nearly all the sub-committees reported the results of their efforts to that time, which totaled \$719,650, of which the retail trade subscribed \$231,950. Mr. Leo S. Joseph, the chairman, while complimenting the various committees for their efforts, frankly stated that he had hoped for better returns, and the efforts of all the committees will be redoubled to acquire the allotted quota of \$10,000,000.

Mr. Joseph also explained that the kosher retail butchers were reluctant to give their subscriptions to any one but a representative of the Jewish Federation of Butchers. Both Mr. Joseph and Mr. Pivnik, chairman of the Retail Kosher Butchers' Committee, explained that the retail kosher butchers should subscribe with any canvasser for the Meat Trades Committee, whether he be a salesman for a slaughterhouse or committee canvasser, or if they subscribed through a bank, Home Guards, Boy Scouts, schools, etc., they should report such subscriptions to any canvasser of the Meat Trades Committee or the Jewish Federation, in order that the credit for his subscription will go to the Meat Trades Committee.

Increased efforts will be made from now on by the committee, and it is requested by the committee that all subscriptions be made promptly to either a representative of the Meat Trades Committee, or if made through banks, schools, Home Guards, etc., to kindly report same to committee headquarters by letter or telephone Murray Hill 2391, or to any canvasser of the committee, thus giving the committee credit for it. Any one can have a canvasser come by calling up headquarters on the telephone, or otherwise.

Honor Flags for Business Firms.

Every business concern in the Second Federal Reserve District now has the opportunity of securing for the Government a great number of individual Liberty Bond buyers, and also of winning, at the same time, the new industrial honor flag. This award will be made to each concern showing that sixty or more per cent. of its employees are purchasers of bonds.

The flag contains five stripes, alternate red and white, with stars—according to the percentage of employees subscribing—on a blue

Send in All Names!

The Meat Trades Liberty Loan Committee is trying to reach everybody. If you have been overlooked, don't fail to let the Committee know. Even if you have subscribed, through your bank or any other way, send in your name and the amount just the same. The Meat Trades Committee will get the credit for it.

Everybody pull together for that Ten Million!

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS

BUT EVERYTHING
IN DRY GOODS
AND APPAREL

BUY
Liberty Bonds
NOW
Don't Delay!

LEON DASHEW

Secretary Wholesale and Retail Meat
Trades' Committee of New York City.

triangular field. Six stars is the smallest number the flag bears, and one additional star is awarded for each ten per cent. increase. Ten stars on the flag denotes that the company displaying it is in the one hundred per cent. class, every employee having bought a Liberty Bond.

As an award to the committee exceeding its quota, a flag of similar design, containing a bullseye in the place of the stars, is to be awarded, and for the sub-committee exceeding the amount allotted to it, the award will be a flag with a solid white circle on the blue field.

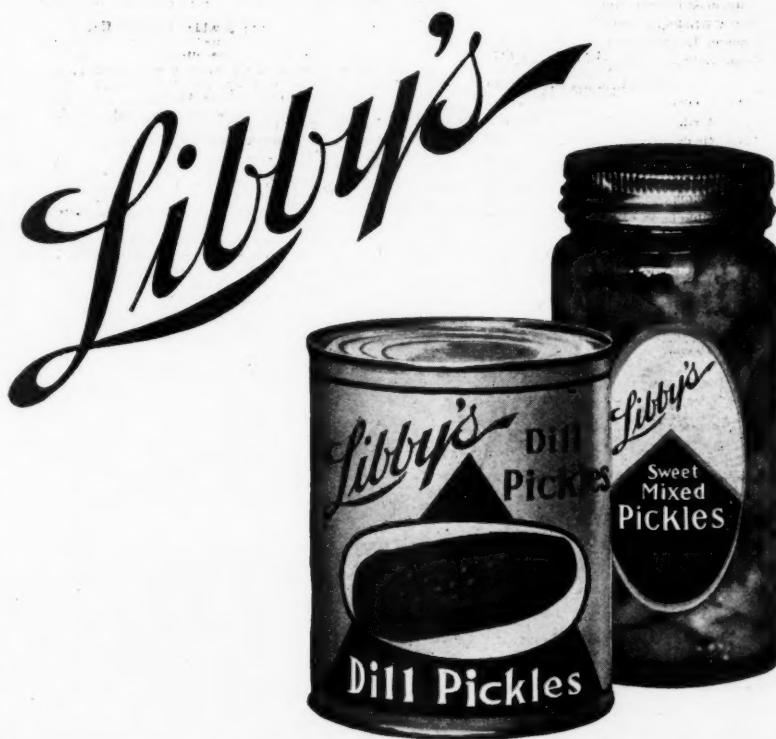
If you haven't bought your bond, DO IT NOW. Don't wait until tomorrow. Remember this: Our boys are "over there." The enemy is using every known means of offense, fair and foul, to kill them. We cannot ask the foe to wait until everything that our soldiers need comes on tomorrow. They need it this minute. Our Government needs the money this minute, and it's up to you to provide it.

Help win an Industrial Honor Flag, and at the same time win for yourself that enviable title, "AN AMERICAN."

ENLARGING HIS PACKING PLANT.

Not so many years ago when Edward Hahn, a progressive packer of Johnstown, Pa., built his packing plant, his friends predicted that the place would soon prove too small for him. They were right, for with the owner's ability the business grew by leaps and bounds and stories had to be

All America is
learning the story
of their quality



Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

added. But now again he is enlarging, adding on to the rear of the building a new hog-killing floor with the most modern killing

equipment, consisting of Brecht hog scraper, hoist, and also a Brecht evaporator to utilize all tankwater.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, interior to prime.....	\$10.00@15.75
Oxen.....	—@—
Bulls.....	7.50@12.25
Cows, common to good.....	5.00@11.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to good.....	11.00@15.50
Live calves.....	—@—
Live calves, Southern.....	—@—
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	9.00@10.00
Live calves, little.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn.....	20.00@21.00
Live lambs, medium clipped.....	17.00
Live sheep, ewes.....	—@—
Live sheep, culs.....	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@18.50
Hogs, medium.....	@18.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@18.60
Pigs.....	@18.25
Roughs.....	@16.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	23 @24
Choice native, light.....	23 @23 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	21 1/2 @22 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	23 @23 1/2
Choice native, light.....	20 1/2 @21 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	21 1/2 @22
Choice Western, heavy.....	21 1/2 @22
Choice Western, light.....	21 @22
Common to fair Texas.....	20 @21
Good to choice beefers.....	22 @23
Common to fair beefers.....	21 1/2 @22
Choice cows.....	20 @21
Common to fair cows.....	19 @20
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	17 @19

BEEF CUTS.

Western.....	
No. 1 ribs.....	@31
No. 2 ribs.....	@28
No. 3 ribs.....	@26
No. 1 loins.....	@31
No. 2 loins.....	@28
No. 3 loins.....	@26
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@28
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	28 @30
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@25
No. 1 rounds.....	@24
No. 2 rounds.....	@23
No. 3 rounds.....	@21
No. 1 chuck.....	@20
No. 2 chuck.....	18 @18 1/2
No. 3 chuck.....	17 1/2 @18

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@25
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@22
Western, calves, choice.....	@24
Western, calves, fair to good.....	@21
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@25
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@25
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@25 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@25 1/2
Pigs.....	@26 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice.....	@20
Lambs, good.....	@22
Lambs, medium to good.....	@23
Sheep, choice.....	@25
Sheep, medium to good.....	@23
Sheep, culs.....	@21

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, avg.....	@31 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, avg.....	@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs, avg.....	@29 1/2
Smoked picnics, light.....	@24
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@23 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	@25
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	26
Smoked bacon (rib lip).....	@35
Dried beef sets.....	@35
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@33

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@23
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@24
Frozen pork loins.....	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@30
Shoulders, city.....	@23
Shoulders, Western.....	@24
Butts, regular.....	@29
Butts, boneless.....	@31
Fresh hams, city.....	@29
Fresh hams, Western.....	@22

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 lbs.....	80.00@ 82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 lbs.....	70.00@ 72.50
Black hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 lbs.....	100.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd. 18.....	@23. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimm'd.....	@17. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@16. a pound
Calf's heads, scalded.....	@65. a piece
Sweethearts, veal.....	@100. a pair
Sweethearts, beef.....	@35. a pound
Calf's livers.....	@30. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@20. a pound
Livers, beef.....	@20. a pound
Oxtails.....	@14. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@13. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@21. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	@33. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@24. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	• 8 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@14
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tea, or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	•
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	•
Hog middles.....	•
Hog hams.....	•
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	•
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	•
Beef hams, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	•
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	•
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	•
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	•
Beef bladders small, per doz.....	•

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white.....	Whole. @32	Ground. @34
Pepper, Sing., black.....	28	30
Pepper, Penang, white.....	32	34
Pepper, red.....	20	22
Allspice.....	91 1/2	111 1/2
Cinnamon.....	32	35
Coriander.....	17	19
Cloves.....	52	57
Ginger.....	25	28
Mace.....	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 6 1/2
No. 1 skins.....	.55
No. 2 skins.....	.53
No. 3 skins.....	.50
Branded skins.....	.35
Ticky skins.....	.35
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.35
No. 2 B. M. skins, 12 1/2-14.....	.35
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	.35
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	.35
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	.35
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	.60
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	.60
No. 1 B. M., 14-18.....	.65
No. 2 B. M., 14-18.....	.65
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.75
Branded kips.....	.50
Heavy branded kips.....	.25
Ticky kips.....	.50
Heavy tidy kips.....	.25
Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 pounds will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	32 @34
Young toms, dry-packed.....	35 @36
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd., fancy.....	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd., fair to good.....	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd., poor.....	23 @28
Old hens.....	—@—
Old toms, Western.....	33 @35
Turkeys, barrels, frozen—	
Western, dry-pk'd., young toms, fancy.....	@38
Western, dry-pk'd., young hens, fancy.....	@37
Western, dry-pk'd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy.....	@37
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy.....	@37
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, old, old.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-pickled, choice.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-pickled, young toms.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., poor to fair.....	—@—
Texas, choice.....	35 @36
Texas, fair to good.....	31 @33

CHICKENS.

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs., to pair.....	—@—
Western, dry-pickled, broilers, per lb.....	26 @29
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weight, per lb.....	—@—
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs., to pair.....	75 @1.00

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz., per doz.....	—@—
Broilers—Frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs., to doz.....	42 @44
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs., to doz.....	37 @38
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs., to doz.....	30 @31
Corn-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs., to doz.....	34 @35
Chickens—Frozen, boxes—	
Western, milk-fed, 31 to 36 lbs., to doz., to doz., to doz.....	23 @23
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs., to doz., to doz., to doz.....	32 @32
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs., to doz., to doz., to doz.....	40 @40
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs., to doz., to doz., to doz.....	48 @48
Western, milk-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz., to doz., to doz.....	55 @55
Western, corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs., to doz., to doz., to doz.....	20 @20</

